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CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily delivered in city, per year....$10.00 ... [illegible] Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

THE NEWS.

We give a very full abstract of the annual message of Gov. Salomon of Wisconsin, delivered at Madison yesterday. It expresses the most earnest and unconditional loyalty to the Union and Constitution. Wisconsin is shown to have sent 44,000 of her sons to the war.

The annual message of Jeff. Davis is a characteristic document, which will pass into its own curious catalogue in history, and be shown as men exhibit the rattles and fangs of extinct serpents.

We deem it of sufficient present public interest to make the debate in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the subject of special dispatches from Washington. The people cannot too soon know that the minions of Jeff. Davis at the North are out in a direct attack upon the war. If for this reason we publish the speech of the infamous Vallandigham, we have quite another for placing beside it the noble defense of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, as a proof that the defenders of the Union are vigilant and earnest at the capital.

In the House yesterday West Point came up, got some hard hits, won most of the points, however, and secured its appropriations for the year.

An important change is suggested by the Attorney General to supply a defect in the confiscation law, which removed will bring efficient and speedy results.

In the report of the part taken in the Murfreesboro fight by Companies "H" and "M" of the 4th United States Artillery, as published in our paper this morning, occurs the following striking sentence: "In place of our disabled piece, the 19th Illinois gave us one captured from the enemy."

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

Not long ago, a considerable share of the Democracy affected to be seriously exercised by the charge that there existed of their number in the North, particularly in the States of Illinois and Indiana, an order, a branch of and in close conference with a secret organization in the South, having for its object the destruction of the Union whose foundation was Liberty, and the construction of a new national edifice, in which the stone the old builders of '76 rejected should become the head of the corner. We do but quote the words of Alexander H. Stephens himself, avowing the design of the rebels in making Slavery the base of their Confederacy. The TRIBUNE was not behind other papers in sounding the note of alarm that there lurked about our own State, coveting places of power and quietly aiming at the extension of their doctrines in Illinois, members of the K. G. C.'s, who were only eager for the opportunity to swing into line with the rebels, and aim their blows full at the Union.

We believed, and we stated months ago, that rebel influences directly guided and controlled accomplices among the Northern mind. These accomplices have hissed their leprous treason in Congress, palsied our armies by inaction, kept up the fire in the war through the traitor press, and only now seem ready [illegible] to break cover. A delayed Washington dispatch in another part of this issue presents the self-unmasking of the infamous Vallandigham in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, which we are able to present, together with its complete antidote of the poison, the noble utterances of Messrs. Bingham and Wright. Six months ago, nay, three months since, Vallandigham could not have used this language. It is time for honest and loyal men to look about in alarm to observe what it is that emboldens this hissing minion of Jeff. Davis.

What underlies this new found frankness of these knaves—precisely that of which the early note of warning was given. Gov. Morton of Indiana, in his noble and patriotic speech, referred to in our dispatches elsewhere, sees and fearlessly exposes the schemes of the rebels for the partition of the Northern States. He knows that to-day Indiana is full of the secret enemies of the Union, fast verging into outspoken advocates for another secession, which shall bind the Northwest to the car of the Slave Power. Speaking for Indiana, Governor Morton gives a pledge the whole Northwest will redeem. It will be a wreck, indeed, from the fierce, protracted conflict, and utter defeat of Liberty, that alone can win the Northwest for the Moloch of the South. What is true of Indianapolis, is true of Springfield. The order has not alone a secret existence, but deems the time for its public functinos has begun. Let loyal men be alert. We believe Vallandigham's friends may well warn him he has shown his hand too soon. He and his accomplices have ventured on a state of things that may deceive them to their ruin. Already the more timid of the crew believe themselves out too soon. They are at work upon a difficult programme. A few of the more honest shrink from the role assigned them. Not the most daring of them but will quail to be brought face to face with the dangers they invite.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Chas. R. Buckalew, elected Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DIXON of Ct., offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of compensation is paid Collectors of Customs in enumerated and non-enumerated districts, under the act of May 7th, 1862, and March 3d, 1841, and also from what source the funds are derived, all of which said compensation is paid. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER of Mass., the papers relating to the French spoliation claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Tenn., presented the credentials of Mr. Jennings Piggott, claiming a seat under the certificate of Gov. Stanley.

Mr. DAWES of Mass., presented a protest of Charles Henry Foster against his admission. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into Committee to provide ways and means to support the Government.

From Burnside's Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Col. Wyndham returned from his scouting expedition last night. He was not allowed to take with him the ... desired, and went no further than to Rappahannock Station, and round to Aldie. He obtained the information that fifty regiments have been sent from the rebel army under Gen. Lee to reinforce Gen. Bragg in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Rumors of fighting in the vicinity of Fredericksburg have been current to-day in the city, but are pronounced by Gen. Halleck to be unfounded.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—Mr. Benjamin of St. Louis, introduced in the House to-day, a series of resolutions sustaining the President's proclamation. A motion was made that they be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. An exciting debate ensued, which lasted till the time of the adjournment.

Our Loss at Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—In accounts of Sherman's attack on and repulse at Vicksburg, published in the Herald and World, it is stated that the entire Union loss does not exceed 2,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Postoffice Robbery.

... Pa., Jan. 15.—The postoffice at ... was broken into last night, and its ... cleared, including the mail bags ... the South, via the Lehigh and ... [illegible] ... are running work to-day.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863. NUMBER 168.

FROM MADISON.

GOV. SALOMON'S MESSAGE.

What Wisconsin Has Done for the Union.

HER NOBLE RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

The National Affairs—The Draft Riots, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, January 15, 1863.

The Legislature met in joint convention at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, to listen to the message of Governor Salomon, the delivery of which occupied one hour and twenty minutes. The galleries and lobbies were densely crowded by ladies and citizens.

At the organization yesterday Spooner had sixteen votes to fourteen for Clark, for President; Stewart seventeen to fifteen for W. R. Smith for Clerk; Bastord seventeen to fifteen for V. Fernecke for Sergeant-at-Arms. In the Assembly Barber had fifty-two votes to thirty-nine for Speaker; Dean fifty-four to forty-one for S. D. Carpenter for Clerk, and A. M. Thompson fifty-five to forty-one for Wm. Moore for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The concluding portions of the message were warmly applauded.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message is somewhat lengthy, occupying about twelve columns of the *State Journal*. It opens with a statement of the general flourishing condition of the State of to its agriculture, commerce and manufacturing interests, the disturbance of which by the war has been comparatively slight.

STATE FINANCES.

The finances of the State are stated to be in good condition. The balance in the Treasury December 31st, was $291,424.65, of which there was in the General Fund $119,915.67, in the School Fund Income $38,707.71, in the Swamp Land Fund Income $4,753.35; in the War Fund $46,998.85; the balance in unimportant funds. The total amount refunded to the State by the United States for expenditures in raising and equiping troops, including what was credited on the the direct tax due from the State, is $1,019,546.09 leaving due only $105,803.48.

An additional loan is recommended to raise money to pay the aid to volunteers' families.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The enactment of laws enforcing the attendance of children in the public schools is recommended. The condition of the State University is stated to be satisfactory educationally, while it is badly crippled pecuniarily. The repayment of what has been charged by the State for managing its fund, is urged as a measure of relief, and the establishment of a military professorship.

STATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The different State institutions are said to be in a satisfactory condition, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum having, within the year, eighty-two inmates; the Blind Asylum, fifty; the Insane Asylum 192. A more liberal policy towards the State Reform School, which had seventy-two inmates, is recommended. The number in the State Prison, which has had its accommodations increased during the year, was, on October 1st, 116, of whom 112 were males, and four females. The estimated expenses for the year are $30,000.

The continuance of work on the capitol extension is urged. A change in the law taxing rail and plank roads is said to be rendered necessary by the decisions of the Supreme Court. An investigation of the affairs of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company is recommended, and the enlargement of its canal urged as a national work and the cheapest means of connecting the lakes and the Mississippi.

Steps are recommended to be taken to obtain for Wisconsin the benefits of the act of Congress granting land for an Agricultural College in each State.

[illegible]

The history of the part taken by Wisconsin in furnishing men to aid in putting down the rebellion, is succinctly given, and a summary made of the correspondence with the War Department in regard to volunteering, the quotas of troops and drafting, and the difficulties in the enrollment and drafting of the militia set forth. Wisconsin has at present in the United States service, including three regiments yet within the State, thirty-three regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, twelve batteries of artillery, one company of cavalry, and one of sharpshooters, and has furnished for those and the three months' regiment 37,701 men; recruits for old regiment, 2,155; drafted militia in camp, 795; militia not yet reported, including those considered as deserters, and those yet to be drafted in Manitowoc county, 3,279, leaving a few hundred men yet to be raised in order to fill out the quota of the State under all calls. The losses of Wisconsin troops from all causes are 7,875, the largest part from discharges or desertions.

The draft troubles are thus referred to;

THE DRAFT TROUBLES.

It becomes my painful duty here to mention that serious disturbances took place in one of the counties in this State at the time of the execution of the draft therein. The proceedings of the draft were interrupted by a large and numerous body of armed men, who destroyed the militia rolls and ballot boxes, drove away and maltreated the commissioner of drafting, demolished his home, injured many other peaceable and law abiding citizens and destroyed the property of many persons who were obnoxious to them. On being advised of these disgraceful proceedings, which bore the character of open rebellion, I took prompt measures to restore peace and enforce the draft. A large number of persons, most of them taken with arms in their hands, were arrested by and turned over to the United States military authorities that they might be dealt with as ordered by the proclamation of the President of the United States of September 25th, ordering that all persons resisting militia drafts should be tried by court martial or military commission. And I urged immediately and repeatedly upon the President the necessity of giving them a speedy trial, as provided by his proclamation. I have entertained no doubt of the power of the President to subject to trial by courts martial men who, as in this case, are charged with openly resisting the proceedings of the draft. They were actually in open rebellion against the government of the United States; they were forcibly resisting regulations lawfully and constitutionally made by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and of the militia of the United States called into active service to suppress insurrection, and their proceedings were insurrectionary in their character.

Should I have erred in this, it has been in common with many wiser and true men, and under circumstances of necessity demanding prompt and immediate action on my part, to restore quiet, and save greater calamities and disturbances. By bad and designing men the enforcement of the draft in that county had been made so odious, the spirit of resistance had been raised to such an alarming extent, that the civil authorities had not and could not have the slightest control over the armed mob. Of the power of the civil law, there was no fear in the minds of these men; no indictment by a grand jury could, under the terror in which they would hold public opinion, probably be found against them for the riot, destruction of property and injury to person; much less that a petit jury could be found to convict any of them. This also shows the necessity of State laws upon the subject of drafting, so that the authority of the Executive in enforcing conscription may not be questioned, and that those who should attempt resistance may be punished under the laws of the State.

The execution of the draft was no enviable duty, but it was one from which I could not shrink without violating my duty to the State, the government, and the constitution and laws of the United States. The constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasion. Congress accordingly authorised the President to call forth the militia, or a part of it, for nine months, and to make all "necessary rules and regulations" "for enrolling the militia" and "otherwise putting the act into execution." And the President did call it out, made the necessary rules, and required Wisconsin to furnish its number. Laws are made to be executed, not to be avoided and disregarded. I have simply done my duty to the best of my ability, leaving it to the candid judgment of the people to uphold me in its execution against the aspersions of those who, having first discouraged volunteer enlistments, claim that I am responsible for the hardships arising, in many instances, from this conscription.

An amendment of the militia law, and a organization of the militia enrolled to the number of 127,894, is strongly advocated.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

An interesting account is given of the expenditure of $16,888.94 of the $30,000 voted for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and of the good effected by visits to battle fields and hospitals by delegations of physicians and benevolent gentlemen, and by regularly appointed agents. In this connection, thanks is tendered to the many noble aid societies, who have labored to supply the wants of our soldiers, and to the Chicago and St. Louis Sanitary Commissions. The establishment of an hospital within the State, to which our sick and wounded volunteers might be sent, is urged.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The excellent workings of the allotment system are portrayed, and it is stated that up to the 15th of December, 12,637 men had allotted $1,788,765.93 per annum to their families, the allotment of several regiments not yet having been made.

The policy of promotions from the ranks, and from old into newly organized regiments and the claims of our gallant commanders of regiments for promotion, is warmly urged. An eloquent tribute is paid to Wisconsin troops.

The message closed with the following eloquent, patriotic and thoroughly loyal reference to

THE CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY.

It is now almost two years since the rebellion of the Southern States, instigated by the ambition of bad and unscrupulous men, broke out in open war against the government of the United States. This war has caused gigantic preparations and has cost vast sacrifices of blood, life and treasure. [illegible] ... tion, or to bring out the military power of the loyal States to suppress the rebellion and enforce the law. The government and the people with one accord chose the latter alternative, the only one that could be honorably chosen. The contest is still raging; a new and large army has been sent to the field, and although the nation has been disappointed in the success thus far, we must not forget that we were over sanguine, nor what has actually been accomplished. The fortunes of war are not always on the same side, but if, with our resources and confidence in the righteousness of our cause, we remain united in the support of the Government in the struggle for its existence, I trust that all the sacrifices in blood and treasure will not have been vainly made, and that we shall yet see the Union and the authority of the Government of the United States re-established.

Divide et impera is an old adage that the enemies of the country and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North have well learned. If all true, loyal men of the North will stand united, and will not allow party strife and prejudices to darken their better judgment, the few traitorous men that may be among us will be powerless. The South builds its last hope upon a divided North.

In judging the acts of the Administration in the conduct of this war, we should be forbearing. On no man was ever, on this continent, so fearful a responsibility thrown as rests on the President of the United States. No candid man doubts his earnest desire to save the Government, the Union and the Constitution; but he is human, and may err, as we are all liable to err. Much fault is found in certain quarters with his recent Proclamation of Emancipation, and much is said of conciliatory measures. Either the prosecution of this war and the suppression of the rebellion is just and right, or it is ... wrong. If just, all means allowed by the laws of war of the civilized world should be ... for its successful termination; humanity even and justice to our brave army demand that there should be a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation is strictly a war measure, designed to lead to a speedy and successful termination of the war by depriving the enemy of one of its chief means of support. In times of peace the President would under the Constitution clearly not have had the power to interfere with slavery in any of the States, but when the South made open war upon the government and Constitution, they renounced all right to claim their protection. If it is lawful for the President to order thousands of traitors in arms to be killed by the engines of war, to besiege and destroy their property, shall it not be lawful for him to declare those free who are held in bondage by them and who are employed by their masters in sustaining the rebellion? But the plea is that this policy will exasperate the rebels and destroy the hope of their peaceful return to the Union and submission to its laws. Have they ever shown the slightest disposition to such return? Have they not wantonly waged this war because they despised the constitution and the Union? Have they not always had the opportunity to lay down their traitorous arms, submit to the laws and save all their rights under the constitution? The people of the loyal States would gladly welcome them back under the constitution as it is, if they would submit to its authority. It is not preposterous to speak of conciliatory measures against traitors who, with murderous hands, are assailing the nation's life, and against whom we have sent into the field a million of armed men? This Proclamation of Emancipation I cannot regard otherwise than as a just and wise measure. Men may justly differ in their judgment about it, but if there should be those who, on account of this policy, desire to embarrass the Administration in the further prosecution of the war, they cannot be true friends of the Union and Constitution; for they are more anxious for a traitor's right to hold his fellow man in bondage than that the Union be saved. May the Supreme Ruler of the universe so guide the action of the people of this once happy and now distracted country, that the republic be saved and not shattered upon the rocks of disunion and dissension.

EDWARD SALOMON.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15, 1863.

In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Greene of Massac, instructing the State Treasurer to discontinue the payment of funds from the treasury until further legislation on the subject. Had this bill passed, the consequences to the State would have been deplorable. One effect, among others, would have been to stop the payment of interest now due on our State bonds, and a fearful decline in the value of Illinois bonds would have been unavoidable, and our currency must have shared the same fate. An amendment by Col. Mack, removed the worst feature of the bill, viz., that it should not apply to the payment of interest. The resolution as amended, was adopted.

A bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace, entitling them to $1 in each suit, as a trial fee, was rejected.

A bill to amend an act preventing the immigration of free negroes, was presented. It makes their immigration a misdemeanor, punishable by ... imprisonment and sale of the negro. It also provides that each negro shall receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. It does not except women or children. It is a barbarous and brutal act, worthy only of the most savage condition of society.

A bill was also introduced directing the Circuit Judges of the State to inquire into arbitrary arrests, no matter by whom made, and present indictments if found according to law.

A bill providing for the sale of the lands mortgaged to the State by ex-Governor Joel A. Matteson. Alex. Starne to be the trustee of the State, was read once and referred.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill providing payment for Commissioners to take the vote of soldiers, on the Constitutional question, for printing, &c.

The Judges fee bill has been signed by the Governor, and is a law.

The immense Republican meeting is now in full blast in the Hall of Representatives. The enthusiasm is very great, and the determination to support the Administration is evidently increasing in intensity.

The proprietors of the Tremont and Sherman Houses in Chicago, have invited the members of the Legislature to visit Chicago, on Friday, the 23d inst., after they have paid a visit to Joliet. Such a munificent invitation will doubtless be accepted.

The Democrats have a project to raise fourteen regiments of militia, one for each Congressional District.

A board of Fourteen Commissioners is to be elected by joint ballot to form an Army Board. The scheme is entirely unconstitutional and revolutionary, and is only one of the many on foot to endeavor to get the military power of the State into the hands of the fire-in-the-rear men.

It was Mr. Peters, not Pickett, of the Senate, that voted for the bill accepting the amendments to the Federal Constitution yesterday. Mr. Pickett voted against the bill.

FROM INDIANPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

The Senate spent most of the day in discussing a resolution increasing the pay of private soldiers and a reduction of twenty-five per cent from officers, but no conclusion was arrived at.

A resolution was introduced into the House by a Copperhead, declaring the admission of West Virginia into the Union unconstitutional and favoring a national convention of all the States, at Louisville, Ky., in favor of an armistice during that period; pledging Indiana to refuse to pay taxes for compensated emancipation, all of which went to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution was adopted in the House thanking Gov. Seymour of New York, for his recent unpatriotic and peace-party message.

The Union meeting last night was a decided success, the Masonic Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by Gov. Morton, Hon. D. C. Branhan, Col. Hudson, and Senators Clayton and Newcomb.

Gov. Morton, in his speech adverted to the scheme of the Northwestern secession, which has now become the rallying cry and animating purpose of a portion of the Democratic party. He exposed its abominable character with scathing effect. He gave, at some length, a history of the operations and purposes of the secret society, which once strenuously denied by the Democrats, is now fully and even boastingly admitted. He showed how it was used to corrupt soldiers, encourage desertions, and demoralise the army, and gave incidents and facts elicited by investigation among the troops in this city. The Governor dwelt also with great earnestness on the hopes of the rebels, built on our divisions, and the certainty that the mere fact of union among ourselves would speedily end the war.

Indiana won't go into any Northwestern Confederacy, nor out of the Union, without such a fight as will make it a wreck of no value to the rebels, when they are ready to hand it over to them.

The remains of Col. Browning of the 20th Indiana, who fell at Manassas, arrived at Logansport, Indiana, to-day.

About eighty rebel officers from Murfreesboro, passed through this city last night, en route for Camp Chase.

The Democratic members of the Legislature made the following nominations last evening. For Directors of the Southern Prison, Samuel Donaldson of Shelby county; George E. Greene of Knox; John F. Reed of Clark. For Directors of the Northern Prison: Thos. Edgar of Allen county; R. S. Hastings of Tippecanoe; J. H. Swear of Owen.

Majors Claudmain and Forth of 1st Indiana cavalry, have resigned.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND.

FOUR STEAMERS BURNED BY GUERILLAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 15, 1863.

Four steamers, the Parthenia, Trio, Charlotte and Slidell, were burned by the rebels last night on the Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson. They were loaded with stores for Rosecrans' army. The rebel force is supposed to be that of Forrest's.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 15th, 1863.

We are enjoying the full benefit to-day of a huge, real, earnest, old-fashioned, down East snow storm. More snow has fallen the past ten hours than during all the past season.

No boats up from Memphis to-day, and none expected for some days, as the Government has use for all going down of late.

Rebel prisoners to the number of 1,500 are to go from here soon for exchange.

A special courier, bearing General W. T. Sherman's official dispatches to Gen. Halleck, arrived here last evening from Memphis.

The facts in regard to his operations at Vicksburg are already before the public. We shall now see what the commander has to say.

Gen. Davis, commanding at Columbus, the hero of New Madrid and Island No. 10 gun-spiking and provision-burning notoriety, is to be superseded by Gen. Asboth. The new commander has already arrived.

Memphis letters of the 13th say that Gen. Fiske and his brigade passed down from Memphis that day, the General using the new Cincinnati steamer Ruth as flag-boat.

Gen. Grant was engaged with other Generals at Memphis in consultation on army matters. Some incline to the belief that Grant will command the next movement of importance in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

There are other side movements being planned, details of which would be contraband.

Gen. Veatch of Indiana succeeds Gen. S. A. Hurlbut as commander of the post at Memphis. Col. Anthony is Provost Marshal instead of Maj. Willard. Gen. Hamilton has command of the 16th army corps.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12, via CAIRO, Jan. 15, 1863.

Eight hundred of the sick and wounded from Gen. Sherman's late expedition, the wounded being the slightly injured, are on board hospital boats at this place. Many were allowed to remain on the battlefield forty-eight hours before being brought off.

The last train from Holly Spring comes in to-morrow. That place is burned—a proper punishment for the disloyalty of its citizens.

Two divisions of Gen. Hamilton's army corps are being transferred from Lafayette and Collierville to Memphis, to be replaced by men from McPherson's army.

Important movements to radiate from this point are placed in Gen. Hamilton's charge.

Gen. Veatch, the new post commandant here, will close our lines, Gen. Sherman's open line policy permitted too large quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions [illegible] ... tions will be allowed for a while. The main part of the late Vicksburg expedition is lying at Milliken's Bend.

Gen. McClernand, with a portion of the forces, is moving, it is supposed, to operate against Arkansas Post, where 15,000 rebels are quartered.

Efforts are being made here to postpone the Congressional election in the 10th district, appointed for the 29th inst., to the fourth Thursday in August next, when a governor and representatives to the legislature will have to be elected.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, January 15, 1863.

During the session yesterday of the State Agricultural Board, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Geo. V. Wright, of Van Buren county, President; Peter Welenday, of Blackhawk county, Vice-President; Dr. John Shaffer, of Jefferson county, Secretary, and Edmond Smith, of Scott county, Treasurer. The only contest in the election of these gentlemen was for the office of Secretary. J. H. Wallace, of Muscatine, has for many years held this position, but rumors having reached members of the Society that his Unionism was not above suspicion, he was called upon during the session yesterday to define his position. He complied, and out of his own mouth, evidence was obtained which decided a majority of the board to vote against him. The question of politics has never been regarded in the election of officers of the Society, but this was looked upon as a case, not of party, but of ordinary patriotism, such as every citizen is bound to exhibit. Mr. Wallace's successor is a true Union man, and will make a wide-awake and capable officer.

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

The reported revocation by the President of the order suspending the collection of the $500,000 assessment was incorrect.

Guerillas fired on the pickets at the Lemoine Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, night before last, but did not venture an attack.

The payment of discharged soldiers, lately interrupted, in this department, has been resumed.

The Conservatives assisted a few soreheads to amend the Emancipation resolutions in the State Senate, to-day, so as to make them objectionable to their friends, and then assisted to vote them all down. These are the tactics to be resorted to in order to prevent the passage of the Emancipation measures this session.

Passengers are beginning to arrive freely from Springfield. They report only a few houses in the suburbs as destroyed during the the late attack.

Snow has obstructed the railroad trains here to-day.

Gold is selling at fifty per cent. premium.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.—Col. Shaw, of the 14th Iowa, is here to-day on his way to Helena, where he will proceed to organize negroes and muster them into the military service. He is authorized to raise a brigade. From his appearance, I judge he is the right man in the right place.

Nine hundred and sixteen prisoners, taken at Murfreesboro, have arrived here from Louisville. There are now 1,500 prisoners here. They are to be sent to Vicksburg immediately.

A. W. Pitts of Dixon, Wm. Mannahan and E. Bowman of Sterling, are here with sanitary stores for the 13th Illinois. One box was distributed on board the City of Memphis yesterday. Several boxes will be sent to Paducah, the remainder shipped South.

There has been no arrival from Memphis to-day.

We have had a severe snow storm here since 5 p. m. yesterday.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The gunboat Carondelet, on her way to Island No. 10, when just above Fort Pillow picked up a snag, which tore away her upper works, knocked down her jack-staff, broke her hog-chains and loosed her stanchions. She was towed up to the Island by the Wilson. Two seamen were slightly injured.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15.—The bill pending before the House providing for raising $900,000,000, in the different modes mentioned, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive certificates of indebtedness at par in payment of loans, whatever may be the price obtained.

Senator Wilson's Military Committee bill to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers in the hospitals, and to increase the medical force in the regular volunteer service, provides for a commutation of the rations of invalid soldiers at thirty cents instead of eighteen cents, the present rate, thereby greatly increasing their likelihood to secure ... indispensable to their convalescence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important House Debate.

The Peace Party Unmasking and Rebuked.

Speeches of Bingham of Ohio, and Wright of Pa.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1863.

Mr. Bingham, who had only begun to take notes and make preparations for replying when Vallandigham was half through, followed him. He said they had been favored again on that side of the House with an apology for rebellion. This should never be allowed to go the country unchallenged while an opportunity was afforded him to respond.

His colleague had come here to-day with the denunciation that this war had been made by the Executive of the United States. He started out with the oracular declaration that he had heretofore said that coercion would make war; that he had abided his time, and that time the great Avenger had answered that coercion would produce war. Now he (Bingham) demanded that when gentlemen talked about posterity and the link of history that we should make up the record fairly according to the facts.

A stranger to the transition of events of the last two years, listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would not have been shed, and that civil war would not have covered this land with the shadow of its dark clouds, but for the act of the President in attempting to coerce law-abiding citizens.

This is not according to history. While the car of State was in keeping of the gentleman's party, war was already organized against the republic, and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack.

Upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent. Long before the inauguration of the President, rebel batteries were erected around Fort Sumter for no other purpose than to reduce it by force. As his colleague had come to this question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated, and who of all others was responsible for its existence. He charged here to-day, while adjudged and justified by history, that this rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "No coercion," when the rebels were organizing for disunion by force of arms, and when one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our forts, while another member of the Cabinet was sending our vessels to distant seas in order that the navy might not in the day of trial protect our flag. The gentleman, President on the 4th of December, 1860, sent in to Congress a message saying it was unconstitutional to coerce the seceding States, and that swords were never given to representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against the rebel States.

If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs and taken action against these treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, and ought to have been pursued with resolutions of impeachment.

He repeated, this rebellion would not have assumed its present dimensions but for the dereliction of the preceding President.

South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, but at that time stood alone, a pitiful, contemptible State with a small army. But all her traitors could have been strangled if President Buchanan had performed his duty.

How would it have been if we had followed the example of that administration which expired, thank God, on the 4th of March, 1861? It required no foreshadowing of prophecy to see that the government would be dissolved by coercion on one side without resistance on the other. He had no doubt it grieved his colleague that the President in April, 1861, agreed to sound the note of alarm, and that he had courage, in obedience to his oath, to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution, to call for 70,000 volunteers to defend the threatened capital and violated laws. The watchman placed on the tower declared to the people the existence of armed rebellion. The people were asleep. But for this the capital would have fallen without resistance. His colleague had told them again he had never voted men or money to carry on the war. Suppose all had acted as his colleague had acted—what would have been the result? No bills would have been passed authorizing volunteers and enlistments to defend our flag, and arming, equipping and supporting in the field 600,000 men. No resistance would have been made to the rebels who have multiplied graves all over this land, a subject to which his colleague had appealed with so much tenderness and so much regard.

He did say it and challenged its contradiction, that but for the aid and comfort of his colleague and his party to this heresy, the ruin to which he points, and which has visited so many hearthstones would not have occurred. His hands are not clear of the blood shed in this war. His colleague assumed there would be no difficulty if the army were disbanded. His colleague took it for granted that secession is constitutionally right. He thought he was not mistaken in saying that it was his colleague's honest judgment. He believed the same gentleman who now talked about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, introduced here a proposition to divide the country into four sections and then legalize reunion by the consent of State Legislatures. He did not think that gentlemen occupying such a position had a right to denounce others as opponents to the Constitution. But his colleague was still for union and at the same moment disunion. Disband your armies and let war cease. Not a word about the other side, the traitors in arms. His colleague's official conduct corresponded with the declaration. He had refused man and money to carry on the war. If we all follow this course, the war would necessarily cease. The South would then surely triumph over the Union and the Constitution, and hence his colleague's resolution contemplated a final treaty of peace.

His colleague assumed that if we withdraw our armies the South will come back. By what authority is this declaration made? If he had any authority he ought to give it. He appealed to his colleague to furnish information, whether by abandoning our army the rebels will come back under the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

The gentleman is silent upon the subject.

Mr. Vallandigham was understood to remark that he had answered that question by what he had already said.

Mr. Bingham resuming, remarked that he did not think that his colleague was allowed to say, quite yet, by his master, Jeff. Davis. His colleague had also argued that we could not get any more men and could not raise the necessary money by taxation to carry on the war.

He would ask his colleague by what authority he made this assertion. He doubted the correctness of his conclusions. He did not believe that millions of people from the rock bound coast of the North to the golden gate of the Pacific, were yet prepared to lay in the dust, and their hands to their face and cry, "Unclean." No, they occupy the position now they have always occupied, and he thanked God they ever would be presented to his colleague the admonition of Washington; that the constitution is as sacredly obligatory upon all, until changed by the act of the entire people.

This was a sufficient response to his colleague's assertion that the people would not pay more taxes, and would submit to the laws no longer.

Mr. Vallandigham said he was willing his colleague should volunteer.

Mr. Bingham congratulated his colleague on the progress he had made—he was actually willing that one man should volunteer. Hitherto the whole burden of his teachings had been that nobody should volunteer. [*Applause in the galleries.*] When your flag is dishonored and our sons are murdered, you sit here and refuse to donate a dollar to defend our Constitution. Talk to me about volunteering. [*Loud applause.*]

The Speaker said he should be compelled to order the galleries cleared if order were not preserved.

Mr. Bingham continued. He said his colleague undertook to speak for the great Northwest. Where did the people living there attain their model of their free commonwealth but from New England. The very first thing they did was to imitate the blessed institutions of New England.

It was an ungenerous imputation, therefore, on the people of that section to say they will lock hands with the disunionists for the sake of gain.

The debate was continued by Hon. H. B. Wright of Pa. (War Democrat). He said: I am a peace man, but I am not a peace man if peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union.

I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with the rebels, who are striking at the vitals of the Republic, upon terms which shall be alike honorable to patriotism and courage of the North. I am no coward, and while I may desire peace I shrink from no responsibility. Rebellion stands in menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very Capital itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us, I am not peace-maker, because, under the circumstances I could not be a peace man and preserve my own honor and my country.

The gentleman from Ohio said he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio anticipate from a cessation on our part of hostilities? Does he suppose that terms can be obtained from these men who are in rebellion if the North says, we will grant an armistice. Why, sir, there can be nothing which would be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion, than to have the North say that the war shall stop where it is, and let them have that republic which they have been striving for during the last two years.

Had the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio prevailed one year ago, the members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. We should not ... [illegible] beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day, but we would have had the chief traitor and his cohorts and coadjutors occupying this hall instead of ourselves. We of the North did not bring this war and desolation on the country. We had no hand in it.

When my friend from Kentucky presented his resolutions, last July, a year ago, and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this war was for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out. It may become a war of extermination before it is ended. It was immediately forced upon us by the seceding States. We of the North were not the first who made the appeal to arms.

It was the rebellion that first fired its gun into the American flag. Rebellion first drove States from the American Union and inaugurated the reign of terror. Rebellion that raised the standard of opposition and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce, and were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages and sit down, crying peace—let the war stop.

Referring to the wish that the Northwest would go with the South, he said: I have too good opinion of the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of the Northwest to entertain for a moment the idea that they would join hands with the miserable men engaged in their country's ruin, for any compromise or arrangement by which the Union is to be dismembered.

The gentleman from Ohio has alluded to the result of the late elections as though that established the peace policy.

This change of opinion had resulted from the want of confidence in the way the war had been conducted, and the blunders of the administration. The people intend to save the country still. As to who is to blame for it is not my part to say. Perhaps the evil was in the removal of McClellan, perhaps the administration was wrong in other doings, but because blunders are committed, are we to abandon our country and liberty. Great God! Is it to be supposed because campaigns have not come up to public expectation that we are to sue for peace at the feet of treason and traitors?

Because Abraham Lincoln has issued a Proclamation emancipating the slaves, are we to allow the Republic to be rent asunder. Not at all. We must have time to change all these matters. Because certain men have triumphed at recent elections, furnishes no ground for believing that the people favor the abandonment of the war, its great feature, the preservation and salvation of the country. Politicians who indulge in this will find themselves at fault. A storm is ahead.

Gentlemen who entertain the idea that the recent elections are the result of a peace policy, will find out if the army has to be disbanded, and if the government is to be cut in two, what their responsibility will be to the people of the country, because as the government lived there shall be a day of reckoning.

The man who is on the side of liberty now, his name and reputation shall live forever, and that man who says down with your arms and let the enemy prosper and take possession of your capital, shall have a reputation and memory as infamous and damnable as that of the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. Vallandigham—I say amen to that.

Mr. Wright—The gentleman says amen. Lord bless me, he ought to have a straight-jacket on him. [Laughter.] He concluded as follows: There has been cause for the popular complaint and distrust as to the conduct of the war and the management of public affairs, but there has been no cause for them to abandon the Union and desert their country.

Demagogues cannot corrupt our people. The people desire peace, but peace upon terms alike honorable to them and the success of our free principles. They want peace, but with a whole Union, and any other terms they will indignantly reject.

Mr. Speaker—Where I stood when the rebellion broke out I stand to-day. I have undergone no change in my sentiments or opinions.

I denounced rebellion at the threshold, I denounce it now, I have no terms to make with traitors, which look to the destruction of the Union. I am satisfied no other can be obtained. The war has cost me its trials and tribulations, I can truly close with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle: "I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood secured, and flourished in a civil war."

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1863.

Cyrus W. Field had a consultation with the Military and Naval Committees to-day, in joint session on the propositions which have been made to the Government by the eminent ocean telegraph cable manufacturers, Glass & Co. of Edinburg, to connect all points held by our armies along the Atlantic and Gulf coast by submarine cable, which shall stretch from point to point along the coast, from Washington to New Orleans. They offer to furnish and lay the cable, and deliver the wire in good working order to the Government at a cost of about $1,000 per mile. The project meets with considerable favor. A prominent member of the Government made a remark in this connection to Mr. Field, which may be significant.

He said if we could only have the proposed line laid by next Saturday, its use for twenty-four hours would be worth to the Government more than the whole cost of laying it.

It is believed that a rapid concentration of hitherto independent forces is rapidly going on, with a view to repairing the Vicksburg disaster.

The recent destruction of the Holly Springs Railroad and the falling back on Memphis are parts of some cheering movement.

An informal Democratic caucus is being held to-night to discuss their policy in reference to the issues raised by Vallandigham's speech. It seems that some of the Democrats feel alarmed. They think Vallandigham showed his hand too openly, &c. Some really loyal, including of course, all the war Democrats, flatly refuse to follow his lead.

Mr. Vallandigham received a declaration to-night from an eminent Democratic politician, and once a candidate of his party for Governor, that henceforth their former personal relations were at an end.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed on a joint resolution, which will probably be introduced in the House to-morrow, providing for the issue of fifty million legal tender notes to pay the army and navy.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

It becomes more and more evident that the Democrats are alarmed at Vallandigham's speech and are perplexed for a policy. They begin to realize since they are in power that they must either be for Jeff. Davis or for Lincoln, but they fear Vallandigham has come out a little too openly for the former.

They disapprove even more, however, of Wright's (of Pa.) speech.

Even Allen of Ohio denounced it as unworthy of any member of their party.

Some efforts are making for a much needed reorganization of the Adjutant General's Department. Thomas has heard of it, and fearful of losing his place, has written to the Military Committee, protesting against any change, and especially against any being made without consulting him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Massachusetts men here intended to serenade Sumner, to-night, in honor of his re-election, but hearing of their intention he intimated he preferred the funds subscribed for the music should be donated to the Massachusetts Soldiers' Relief Association here, which was done.

The military court bill of Senator Wilson authorizes the Judge Advocate of the court martial to issue process to compel the appearance of witnesses, as in the criminal courts of the States in which such court martials shall sit.

The Attorney General, in a reply to a resolution of the House, asking why the confiscation act has not been enforced in the District of Columbia, enclosed a letter from Mr. Carrington, United States District Attorney, stating that in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to him by the military authorities, with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the law as it stands, are so serious as to cause grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be obtained in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it. The Attorney General, in his direct reply to the resolution, says that there has not been any judgment of condemnation rendered in the courts in either of the confiscation acts passed by Congress, but that no unnecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands.

He states that the law requires that the facts constituting guilt and consequent forfeiture, shall be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District Attorney to avoid hasty and improvident seizures, whilst he has urged upon them all vigilance in forcing the law.

He further says that the President charged him with the execution of the law only last November, and since then he has been arranging with the District Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, and has just completed his arrangements.

The Attorney General concludes by stating that he encloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law, prepared by the District Attorney, the adoption of which he does not however urge.

The proposed amendment provides that the United States District Attorney of any district may institute proceedings *in rem*, by petition praying the condemnation of the property seized, and after reasonable public notice, if the party fail to appear, the court shall adjudicate the case as though the facts had been proved.

The bill authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 legal tender notes for the immediate payment of the army and navy is a law.

No more passes are granted to the army of the Potomac at present.

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis' Annual Message.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, January 15, 1863.

Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important feature of the news is Jeff. Davis' annual message. After briefly referring to the campaign, since his last annual message, he says the anticipations which entered into the contest, have now ripened into conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed, but earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as has been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to endure any suffering and continue to sacrifice forever prolonged until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of the States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established.

He then referred back to the history and day that four of the States now forming a portion of the Confederacy were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maritime powers of Europe, in a treaty of peace concluded in 1783.

He reviews the history of the confederation and the ultimate reunion of the States, and asserts that the new confederate States were members of the Union, with the right as independent sovereignties to secede, when, in their judgment, their safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England, France, and other European powers, to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this conclusion, that their course of action was but an actual decision against the South and in favor of the Union, at the same time tending to prolong hostilities.

He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusions of a treaty, with the United States, for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of, in foreign ports, prizes which their privateers had captured.

This he thinks one of the direct shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances by the Confederacy to the neutral European ports and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade, neutral Europe has received these remonstrances in almost unbroken silence, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States. He, however, asserts he has no complaint to make that these nations have declared neutrality. In speaking of the war he says: It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States at different points. Since my last communication one Gen. McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The government of the United States after promising examination and explanation in regard to the charges made against Gen. Butler, has, by its subsequent action after, resumed efforts on my part to obtained some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence.

I have accordingly branded him an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes, if he should fall into the hands of any of the forces

Recently I have received information of another General by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in West Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats, of shooting one recusant, besides burning his house and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces.

This subject has also been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, but with faint hopes of any disapprobation of the act.

In relation to Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he says:

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breast of our fellowmen of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extirmination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defense.

Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man, is tinctured by a profound sentiment of contempt for the rage which he discloses.

As far as regards the actions of this government on such criminals, as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by forces in any of the States embraced in the "Proclamation," that they be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States provided for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections. In its political aspect, this measure possesses great signification, and to it in this light, I would invite your attention. It affords to our people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purpose by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges.

Speaking of the financial affairs of the Confederacy, he says it is true at the close of the war our debt will be large, but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest or the capital be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ourselves for their benefit.

The summary of military successes he ascribes to Congress, which enacted the conscription laws and organized the army, as well as to the spirit of unity, endurance and devotion of the people. While congratulating the Confederates on the friendly relations with the Indian tribes, he deprecates the hostility of a portion of the Cherokees.

Referring to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, he speaks of the progress made since the last session of Congress, but withholds the details from publication at present.

In conclusion, he says the energies of a whole nation have accomplished marvels, and our trials have been converted into blessings. He winds up with a prayer for the restoration of peace.

In the House, a resolution was introduced and referred, looking to the recall of the Confederate Commissioners abroad, and eulogizing France for her endeavors to induce European intervention.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address "J. B. C.," at the Tribune office.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework—English, Scotch or German. Must have good references. Inquire at 121 South Peoria street.

WANTED—On the North Side, east of Clark street, a few boarders where the comforts of a home can be had. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 4388.

WANTED.—To Merchants and others. A first-class Book Keeper, who has four hours to spare every day, wishes to write up a set of books at a moderate salary. Apply in note to "A B," Post Office Box 4081.

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers; no ink used, (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing. Inks superseded. Samples and prices of each sent on receipt of thirty cents to E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 38.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, for a child three months old. A German woman preferred. Apply at the office of Dr. G. G. SMITH, 32 East Washington street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. or 2 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A first-class Salesman to sell goods by sample in Chicago, from store to store. Experienced men of good address only need apply. T. S. BAKER & CO., 124 Randolph street, (Room 1.)

WANTED.—A Scotchman wants a permanent situation. Will try to make himself generally useful and profitable to his employer. Some experience in business. Has a family, and not afraid to work. Address, "M," P. O. Box 661, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a young man that writes a good business hand, understands Book-Keeping, and is a good accountant. Salary not so much of an object as a situation. Can give good reference from last employer. Address Post Office Box 4061.

WANTED.—A Widower, fifty years old, and a gentleman of property in a Country Village in Iowa, is desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance with a respectable widow of about forty-five years, possessed of $5,000. All communications strictly confidential. Address "E. S." Post Office Box 2682, stating when and where an interview can be had within four days.

WANTED—By a Lady, in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Washington street, a commodious Room, suitable for a Select Primary School. Address Mrs. R. VILLIARS, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS, In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., &c., "JEWELER," P. O. Box 4578, Chicago.

WANTED, MILL SITE. In a good grain-growing district, with a water communication to the Lakes. Address "SUFFOLK," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Lard Renderer. One who can bring his papers as a first-class Kettle Renderer can apply at 40 West Madison street immediately. Steady work and good pay. STEVENS & LANE.

WANTED—By a young man now attending the Law School in this city, to exchange a first-class Open Buggy for board in a respectable private family or boarding house. Address "LAW STUDENT," P. O. Box 4797, Chicago, with real name, giving locality.

WANTED—To invest, a small cash capital in some already established indoor business, by a man who has good business habits and is willing to devote his whole time and attention to business. Address a line through the Post Office to "W. CHARLES," stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4233 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

BOARDING.—Two large rooms to let, unfurnished, with board, by a family residing on Sangamon street, convenient to street railroad. Address Box 4364.

FOUND—Money. A sum of money found at P. MACFARLANE's, 44 and 46 Lasalle street. The owner may have it by applying at the above address, proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—Saturday morning, Jan. 3d, 1863, on the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, when at or near Decatur Station, (train going north,) a POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money, memorandum, &c. Also, a piece of paper which promises to be good for five dollars six months after a treaty of peace with Jeff Davis. We will send it as directed on receiving satisfactory description. MOREHOUSE, WELLS & CO., Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—One new ten horse and one second-hand four horse Power Portable Engine. Inquire of A. N. WOOD, at Sherman House, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—The stock and moveable fixtures of a well located Retail Grocery, now doing a good business, will be sold cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 20, or apply to J. CARPENTER, corner Market and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—At Shelton's & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market street near Washington, a good PONY SLEIGH, a few Cutters, and some Robs, suitable for Buggy Bodies. Price, $12.00.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A nice Cottage House, with lease of lot, situated on Farquar street, near Blue Island avenue. Inquire at 140 Blue Island avenue.

FOR SALE.—Horse for sale cheap. I will sell a smart Horse very cheap for cash, or will trade for any thing I can use. Apply immediately at 48 State street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—Sleighs. Two two-seat Sleighs for sale at the Carriage Manufactory on State street, one block south of Twelfth street. JOHN J. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—Two superior 60 horse power direct Flue Boilers, made of best No. 1 charcoal hammered iron. Have been used about three months, and are for sale in order to replace with larger size. Inquire of W. M. EGAN & CO., 126 South Water street.

DR. D. MACRAE respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he has permanently located in this city, with the purpose of practicing in all branches of the MEDICAL PROFESSION. Office, 39 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. D. MACRAE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (late U. S. A.)

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE sale of the best Iron Feed Mill and Sheller combined now in use. I will warrant them to do all they are recommended to do. They are used by horse, steam, water or wind power. Many valuable improvements have been made of late. Any information will be given by calling on me at Button's Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells street, or addressing Post Office Box 2092. G. SHEPARD, Agent.

WHITE WILLOW CUTTINGS. Any quantity of the above for sale from the old established Nursery of SAMUEL EDWARDS, "The Evergreens," La Moille, Bureau County, Ill., at $3 per 1,000. FRED. S. DAY, 10 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO PACKING BOX FACTORY, Nos. 112, 114, 116 and 120 Ohio street, southeast corner of Franklin street. BOXES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER, On the shortest notice. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Post Office Box 505, North Branch.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! Stylish, Light, Durable, Cheap. Call and examine our stock. Also, a few second hand Sleighs for sale. H. & G. N. WILLETTS, Corner State and Twelfth streets.

FOR SALE—A very choice piece of well-improved North Clark Street Property, At a figure that will make it a PAYING INVESTMENT. Also, a desirable piece of property on Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. Improved property in exchange for Farms. CLARKSON & HUGH, Real Estate Brokers, 81 S. Clark st.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862, Now being prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, will be received at his office. Persons wishing copies will please send in their orders at once, as only a limited number will be published. Price to subscribers 20 cents per copy. The work will be issued about the middle of February, 1863. Persons wishing their Card inserted will be charged $5, extra on the whole number subscribed for by them. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS, For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

New Advertisements.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 81 Lake street, Chicago.

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER HAS BEEN IN USE EIGHT YEARS, And although there have been many Filters invented none combine The Downward & Upward Filtration, TOGETHER WITH The Use of the Earthen Jar, That renders the KEDZIE FILTER So pre-eminent. For sale at 47 VANSHAACK'S 47, 47 State Street, AND 237 A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 239, 237 & 239 State street.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT NEW YORK RATES. THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER, CANADA CURRENCY, AND OLD TREASURY NOTES. Legal Tender Notes Bought and Sold. LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED At an advance on other markets. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 36 Clark Street, Chicago.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

OILS ON CONSIGNMENT. 500 Bbls. LARD OIL. 600 Bbls. KEROSENE OIL. 250 Bbls. LINSEED OIL. We offer the above Oils to the trade at lowest prices. ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, 107 South Water street.

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GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. New Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, WITH GREAT AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. The best Shuttle Machine in the world for TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS OR FAMILY USE. FIRST PREMIUM In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS. Salesroom, 115 Lake street.

BOYD'S QUOTATIONS. Currency the Standard. Buying. Legal Tender Notes, small premium, 1-8 to 1-4. Bank State of Indiana, 3-4 to 1. Bank State of Iowa, par to 1-10 prem. The rates for buying Gold, Silver and Demand Notes Fluctuated every hour, and no reliable quotation can be given. Do not Sell without being Posted. I HAVE Telegraphic Dispatches of Every Change IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, Which information is Free to all Interested In the price of Gold. Uncurrent. Discount. Ragged Bills... Missouri... Kentucky... Free Indiana... Wisconsin... Pennsylvania... [illegible] JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 38 Clark street.

WORK BOXES, ROGERS' POCKET KNIVES, ROGERS' SETS SCISSORS, TRAVELING BAGS, PEARL CARD CASES, IVORY CARD CASES, SHELL CARD CASES, SILVER CARD CASES, PEARL PORTEMONNAIES, SHELL PORTEMONNAIES, A large assortment of the very best goods. SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

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INSURANCE. We represent the following New York Companies: Continental, Security, Metropolitan, Market, North American, Goodhue, Columbia. R. W. PHILLIPS, A. N. WARD. R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, AND HOSE. 131 LAKE STREET.

MODEL COOK STOVE, with two ovens for COAL OR WOOD. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

HAS THE PRESIDENT THE POWER?

No intelligent citizen can doubt that the President of the United States, made by the Constitution Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has the power to do whatever can be done, according to the laws of civilized warfare, to suppress this most wicked rebellion. Nay, more; that under his oath, that he will to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," it is his solemn duty to do it.

If he fails in this, he becomes an imbecile or a traitor, subject to impeachment at the bar of the Senate. That the edict of freedom to three millions of slaves issued by the President does tend to weaken the rebels, and to restore the supremacy of the Constitution over the treasonable States, the rebels themselves have furnished the most convincing testimony. Now, against the common sense, and the common honesty of mankind, see with what base fustian the organ of Jeff. Davis tries to throw doubt upon the powers, and infamy upon the character of President Lincoln. The following, italics and all, is from the *Times* of yesterday:

> *Is there any man in his other senses who is so silly as to believe, or ought there to be any so dishonest as to assert, that the wise and prudent framers of the constitution were so fond of the ONE MAN POWER as to place it either within the civil or military authority of the President to "proclaim" away twelve hundred millions of dollars' worth of private property.*
>
> But one honest answer can be given to the question, and that answer brands Abraham Lincoln as a usurper.

A lie put in the form of a question or made to take "any other shape," cannot become the truth. No language can do that. Against the mere supposition that "the wise and prudent framers of the constitution" would not put the power into the hands of the President to suppress the rebellion, the fact stands out plain as the light of the sun at noonday, that they actually did grant that power and did make it his solemn duty to enforce it. As commander-in-Chief he must use every means in his power to suppress the rebellion. The Constitution and duty to his country and his God, leave him no choice; if he believes, as he certainly does, that freeing the slaves in the rebel States tends to put down the rebellion, then he must do it.

Notice also the twaddle of the Vermont renegade about "property!" The President has "proclaimed away twelve hundred millions of dollars' worth of *private property*." Was ever impudence more glaring, effrontery more brazen! Have not these traitors forfeited all their property, negroes and all, and to use the language of an eloquent Southern man, "their infernal necks" besides? While the fields of Murfreesboro and Vicksburg are drenched in the blood of our noblest citizens, this emissary of the traitors who have slaughtered them, is prating about their "private property!" It reminds us of the Revolutionary traitor spoken of by Patrick Henry, who amid the joyous shouts of the victory at Yorktown, went about hoarsely bawling, "Beef! beef!!" Amid the shouts of victory, and the gloom that settles over the homes of our brothers slaughtered at Murfreesboro, Storey is shouting himself hoarse about the niggers of the rebels. *Twelve hundred millions of dollars' worth of niggers!* Private property forsooth! If our government was not the most humane, as well as the strongest government on earth, such blatant treason would meet its reward as quick as lightning could bring the order from Washington.

THE 36th ILL. VOL.—COL. GREUSEL.

This noble regiment has again won the brightest laurels on the bloody field of Murfreesboro. It is a living witness that active field service does not wear out a regiment, if its officers are men of sense and do their duty, half so fast as lying idle in the camp. It may be remembered that it was raised at Aurora, and its officers and men are all citizens of that and the neighboring counties. A writer to the *Beacon* gives the following account of its wanderings and service:

> We left Camp Hammond, Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1861, with 1,183 men. The regiment has been in the service fifteen months, marched 2,800 miles—530 miles by steamboat, 1,0?0 by railroad, and 1,261 on foot. We have done military duty in five Southern States—Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Tennessee, beside traveling extensively in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.
>
> We have been in four severe battles—Pea Ridge, March 6th, 7th, and 8th; company A, cavalry at Iuka, Corinth, September, and the regiment at Chaplin Hill, near Perryville, Kentucky, October 8th, 1862. We had twenty-eight men and two commissioned officers killed in battle and died of their wounds. Twenty-two men have died in our regimental hospital under care of our own surgeons and nurses; sixteen have died in general and post hospitals, three have died at home while absent from the regiment on furlough, making the total deaths in the regiment from all causes since it left Aurora, sixty-nine.

And again, at the fearful struggle of Murfreesboro, this splendid regiment, side by side with our own 88th, (Second Board of Trade,) won immortal honor. They showed themselves among the bravest of the brave, and have earned a name which history will ever cherish.

And right here we have a word to say for their gallant Colonel, N. Greusel. His regiment owes much of its efficiency and success to his care and superior military knowledge and experience. From the first battle at Pea Ridge he distinguished himself, and earned then and there a Brigadier General's star. If we mistake not, he was ruled out because the list was full. He commanded for a long time the brigade of which his regiment formed a part, till just previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, when the lamented Gen. Sill was assigned to it. In every characteristic which goes to form a brave and successful officer, Col. Greusel stands pre-eminent. He has won his stars. We hope President Lincoln will at once award them.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The situation of the Copperhead portion of the Democrats at the present time is a very peculiar one. All political parties have, of course, sought support in all parts of the country; but the Democrats have always been the most successful in getting votes in the Southern States. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, in 1854, nearly all of the slave States have been Democratic. South Carolina always was. Acting in concert, politically, with the most ultra slaveholders, it became necessary for Northern Democrats to say nothing against slavery, to denounce those who did, and to become its apologists, if not its defenders. If their Southern allies threatened rebellion, they could not reprove them, but used this very traitorous and rebellious threat for the purpose of obtaining Northern votes. They have been in this position for many years, and their editors, orators, and prominent men had become committed over and over again. At the last Presidential election, the Democrats and all the slaveholders were opposed to the party now in power, and of course were chagrined at the defeat. Speaking politically, the Administration party was their enemy and the slaveholders their allies in the contest. When the taking of Sumter was flashed through the country, the whole North, Democrats and all, were aroused as one man, and for the moment party was forgotten. But as time passed along, the Democratic organization still continuing, their editors still compelled to write for their party, and local elections, with their prizes of office, still recurring, to secure which a party rallying cry was necessary, the Democrats settled back into their old fixed habits of thought and action. Since the organization of the government, although extreme party spirit may have been injurious, yet there was no time before when it endangered the very existence of the nation; but that such would be the result now, it seems to us, that no sane man will deny. The main measure of the present Administration is to put down the rebellion—so much so, that for the sake of the argument, it may be considered the only one. All opposition to the Administration then is opposition to putting down the rebellion. The rebels oppose it by arms, and by denunciation or argument; the Northern Democrats in the same way, except the arms. The London *Times* does not speak more disparagingly of our cause, or denounce the Administration more severely than do the Democratic editors; nor does Jeff. Davis complain more bitterly of the proclamation than they do. The rebels are seeking to induce foreign nations to make war upon us and destroy us; and the bogus Democrats, unwittingly perhaps, are aiding in the same thing. The rebels are seeking to divide us, and proposed in their Congress to make an alliance with the Northwestern States, and the Democrats, by throwing out slurs against New England, are aiding in this very attempt. Our Government is a people's Government. The Administration can do nothing without the confidence and support of the people. The Democrats are working incessantly to undermine this support. Are they not committing suicide? Can they not see that a crisis exists where patriotism must take the place of partisanship, or all will be lost?

GOVERNOR RAMSEY.

Alexander Ramsey was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota on Wednesday last. Without making any comparisons to the disparagement of the other candidates, it is simply just to Gov. Ramsey, to say that it will be a source of congratulation to the whole country that a gentleman so eminent for his patriotic devotion to principle, so able, so wise, and so good a man has been chosen to represent the noble young State of Minnesota in the council halls of the nation. He is one of the men on whom the country in her darkest hours can rely with the most unflinching confidence. He at least will never desert her.

☞ Estimating the present issues of the banks at $200,000,000 and the profits on circulation at six per cent., and we find that the bankers' profits on their debts amount to $12,000,000 per annum. This profit constitutes their reasons against discontinuing the system. They are strong ones, it must be confessed. But look at the "reasons" pecuniary that may be adduced on the other side: In consequence of an excessive issue of paper currency by the banks and the government, gold has advanced to 148 per cent. In other words, a paper dollar, whether issued by the banks or government, is at this moment worth but sixty-eight cents in coin or property. The present currency of the country exceeds $400,000,000, and on which the people have suffered a loss of thirty-two cents on each dollar, or $128,000,000 in the aggregate, and every further fall of one per cent. is a dead loss of $4,000,000 more. In order, therefore, that a class of persons with especial privileges may draw from the people $12,000,000 of interest on their due bills, called bank notes, the public is obliged to suffer the tremendous loss of $128,000,000 on the circulating medium. If the $200,000,000 of bank notes were retired within the next thirty days, and no more greenbacks were emitted, gold would go down almost, if not entirely, to par. In other words, the legal tender notes would rise in value until they approached the gold standard. It is true the special privilege gentlemen would lose some of their gains, but the people would recover $128,000,000 of their money. Why does Congress hesitate to impose a tax on bank issues? Which do they represent, the shinplaster shops or the people?

"Arbitrary Arrests."

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and and Terminer in New York, during its December term, had the subject of "arbitrary arrests" by the National Administration before it, but immediately dismissed in the case under consideration. For a third time these arrests were brought before the Grand Jury, under the charge of Judge McCunn, on Monday last. Judge McCunn, we are happy to say, although a staunch Democrat, took very independent and logical ground upon the subject. He is opposed to bringing it up in this manner and in "these times of trouble and of heated political passions." He reminded the grand jurors that they could only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of that court; and if the offense was not committed here, no indictment could be found at all. He, moreover, advocated giving such cases the widest latitude of a preliminary examination before a proper magistrate, so that the accused might have the benefit of confronting the witnesses against him, and the privilege of cross-examining them, before being compelled to meet them at the bar of a criminal court.

Endorsing the Proclamation.

The citizens of Polo, Ogle county, held an enthusiastic meeting, on the evening of the 8th, to endorse the President's proclamation of freedom. The Presbyterian church, the largest in town, was filled to overflowing. F. G. Petrie, esq., presided, and J. C. Brown and E. G. Ferris acted as Vice Presidents. Dr. S. M. Slade offered a series of resolutions, fully endorsing the President's proclamation, which we regret we have not room for. The meeting was most ably addressed by Hon. J. V. Eustace of Dixon, and an excellent choir gave some fine music. A collection, amounting to seventy-five dollars was taken up for the patriotic "boys" in the army.

AN "ARBITRARY ARREST IN RICHMOND."—A Tennessee Baptist clergyman named Graves, recently made an extended tour to the North, and then returned to Richmond where he very innocently supposed there would be no harm in publishing the results of his observations. He accordingly did so. His statements were calculated to show that the resources, energy and determination of the North would in the end, notwithstanding present appearances, prove too much for the South. For this he was arrested and sent to prison. So it appears that a man must keep his opinions to himself in Richmond if they are unfavorable to the final success of the rebellion. Davis is unwilling that his dupes should know the truth.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it is currently believed in that vicinity that the famous guerilla chief, Morgan, is none other than a fellow named Timothy Fuller, who formerly lived in Erie county, Penn., and was sent thence to the penitentiary for cattle stealing. After serving out his time he went to Kentucky, and changed his name to Morgan. He is in congenial business now.

☞ Cutler, the Independent Democrat elected by the Republicans to the Legislature from Albany county, persistently votes for Dean, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, thereby making a tie and preventing the organization of the House. To show that he misrepresents his constituents we publish the vote of his district, viz: Wadsworth, 3,528; Seymour, 2,286.

☞ Gunpowder made of paper is the latest novelty. A letter from Copenhagen says that the Royal Artillery Board of Denmark has just made successful experiments with the new material. Common packing paper was in the course of ten or fifteen minutes transformed into a very powerful kind of gunpowder, and a number of shots were fired with it.

☞ Parson Brownlow addressed the workingmen of Louisville, Ky., last evening. He has also been invited by distinguished members of the Kentucky Legislature to deliver an address in Frankfort, to which he has assented.

☞ In the Jefferson county (Ky.) Circuit Court, on Monday, the case of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis for manslaughter, (in killing Gen. Nelson) was continued until the next term.

☞ The statement that Col. Blake, of the 9th Indiana, was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, is a mistake. He was not hurt. This we have from the Lieut. Col. of the regiment.

Battle of Parker's Cross Roads.

The following is a list of casualties to the 7th Wisconsin regiment in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31, 1862:

KILLED.—Sergt. Minot J. Marsden, Sergt. Alfred A. [illegible], Orrin L. C. Clark.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Samuel Hays, in hip; Corp. John Graham, since dead; Lewis Conklin, shoulder; Charles Willard, hand; H. T. Barritt, leg; Andrew J. Wright, leg; Charles [illegible], chest; Orville Austin, foot.

PRISONERS.—[illegible]

Lieut. C. [illegible], Com'd'g Battery.

VALLANDIGHAM ON THE UNION.

How He Would go to Work to Restore the Union.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

[The following portion of our Washington special dispatch of Wednesday evening came to hand too late for our last issue. Speaking of the important discussion in the House on that day, our reporter proceeds:]

As no debate of such significance has occurred for a long time, and as a wrong report went West, or one likely to be too meagre to be satisfactory, it is thought worth the heavy expense of transmitting very full abstracts by special dispatch. The following is a full, faithful synopsis of Vallandigham's very remarkable speech, delivered to-day.

After reviewing briefly the efforts to compromise of the session of 1860-61, and the beginning of the war, and the scenes that followed, his own position and the failure of the war, he next proceeded to consider the question—"Can the Union of these States be yet restored, and how can it be done?" He maintained that reunion was not only possible, but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He argued the question at length, from history, citing many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that. There was no radical difference in the white race here to prevent it; that all the original causes which led to union—common descent, consanguinity, language, manners, laws, defenses, interest and the domestic tranquility, all existed in full force yet. Some of them were much stronger now than at first, and further that artificial causes had sprung up since—works of improvement, multiplying travel, trade, migration and intercourse—and certain less material but equally strong ties—common history, national republican songs, battle fields. He maintained also that the causes which led to disunion were not eternal and ineradical, and were weaker than those which tended to reunion; that slavery was not the cause, but only the development of the cause—sectionalism; that there is no irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor, the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States; that the fundamental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free; and that such a union was in fact the strongest of all popular governments. He contended that nothing keeps us apart now excepting hate, antagonism and revenge, and that war heats these passions seven times hotter, and that while it lasts, reunion cannot commence. He insisted that prejudices should be overcome. He explained the origin of the jealousies between New England and the South, tracing them to difference of manners, habits and social life, and different ideas of religion, morals and politics. He rejected the idea of excluding New England, and insisted there was now a large Puritan and conservative element in New England, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme and fanatical Puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He referred to Roger Williams as the founder of a New England civilization, different from that of the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South, nor the South from the North. He spoke of the geographic ties which bound them together. He said the Northwest would not separate from the South, and that the day which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East. He asserted that there was no cause for controversy, except slavery, and that the agitation of that subject as a political element, must cease. We must return to the old constitutional and actual base of fifty years ago—the three-fifths rule—speedy and ready return of fugitive slaves; no more agitation, and the transit and the temporary sojourning of masters with their slaves in the free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was not willing to pay it must finally declare for separation—disunion. He argued that the South was interested just as much as we in a reunion. He spoke of the terms of slavery on the old basis, and the way to effect a reunion, referring to the almost exact similarity of the two constitutions—Federal and Confederate—and of the impossibility of keeping up two such governments, with a national boundary. He said the only difficulty in the way of reunion was a want of the will to reunite, and that while the war lasted that will would never exist. He said that if the country was really tired of the war and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure expended, and misery inflicted on both, he would then propose this. He denied this was a formal recognition, to which, for obvious reasons, he would not consent. It was an informal recognition, and so was exchange of prisoners, flags of truce. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fractured limb to heal it, admits that it is broken.

It would not do to say that the government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed and would always fail. Neither ought anybody complain that one would be hung. Neither would there be, though the war lasted fifty years. But if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrong-doers of the Administration rejoice and be exceeding glad. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration.

He spoke also of the important lessons which the war has taught on both sides, exploding anti-slavery errors, proving the strength of the South, and that slavery, instead of a weakness, was a power; that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said, too, that the South had learned that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors and taught us the wisdom of a century, and if we would only unite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever.

Stop fighting, make an armistice—no formal treaty; withdraw our army from the seceded States; reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment; declare absolute free trade between the North and South; buy and sell, agree upon a Zollverein; recall your fleets; break up your blockade; reduce your navy; restore travel; open up railroads; reestablish the telegraph; reunite your express companies; no more Monitors and iron-clads; but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion; visit the North and West; visit the South; exchange newspapers; emigrate; intermarry. Let slavery alone; hold elections at the appointed times; let us choose a new President in 1864; and when the gospel of peace shall have descended again from heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of Abolitionism, and hate been expelled, let your clergy and their churches meet again in Christian intercourse, North and South. Let the secret orders and voluntary associations, everywhere, reunite as brethren once more—in short, give to all the natural, and all the official causes which impel us together, their fullest sway. Let time do his office—drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passions, and making herb, grass, and tree, to grow again upon the hundred battle fields of this this terrible war."

Whoever believed that war would restore the Union, whoever was for a war of abolition of slavery or disunion, or whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said, but he had always been for the Union, and would not surrender it now. In youth he desired to live to see the 100th anniversary of American Independence, and as orators exult in our growing glories and greatness of the still United States, he hoped for it yet sooner if possible. In any event, let that be the day of the great restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the revolution. If we secured peace now, and began reunion, all would be well. If not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy.

He concluded by a reference to his readiness to yield up personal interests and the material rewards of ambition just now, to the future, and the good of his country.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863.

A NEW MOVE AGAINST THE OLD CABINET.

When the refusal of Secretary Seward's resignation by the President left him still in office, it was not believed that the conclusion of the matter was reached. Such was the belief of the worshippers of the little wizard, to be sure, of those who regard him as a necessary part of the machinery of the government, who, during the interregnum, sneeringly asked where his successor was to be found, and on its termination assured astonished hearers that he would, in his great office, wait till 1864. But it was not believed by most impartial observers; by the foreign Ministers, for example, who laid wagers that he would be relieved before the end of the winter; by those who knew the strength of the opposition, active and dormant, and know, too, how near it came to success, and by what treachery it was defeated.

WHO THE AGITATORS ARE.

The signs are that another attempt will soon be made to purge the Cabinet, and this time from quarters, the representatives of which did not arrive in season to participate in the Senatorial movement. Such New Yorkers as James W. Beekman, representing, I should be afraid to say how many millions of capital, and backed up by a large moneyed interest, and Judge White, a public man, who has been here twice before at the head of committees, of whom President King and Wm. Curtis Noyes were members, whose mission it was to counterbalance Border State and Seward influence, and to urge the President to a vigorous prosecution of the war, are here. Chancellor Tappan also is here, and has presented a paper to the President in which he sets forth in the forcible and eloquent language which he knows how to command, the necessity for a courageous and united Cabinet, for a firm administration of the Government, an unflinching conduct of the war and a thorough enforcement of the policy marked out in the New Year's proclamation of freedom, showing how necessary it is to take steps to these ends if we would crush the hopes of our foes in Europe and here, and quicken those of loyal Americans abroad and at home. The recent return of Chancellor Tappan from Europe authorizes him to speak as to the state of feeling there, and his wide acquaintance and earnest spirit give weight to his observations respecting the condition of things here. It is to be hoped that this paper, of which, as it is considered of a strictly private character, I am perhaps saying too much, will at the proper time be given to the public. Those who have seen it speak in the strongest terms of its excellent qualities. I am told that Mr. Tappan is seeking in high places for men of like courage with himself, and that his search has, up to this time, been almost entirely unsuccessful. He, with the New York gentlemen, some of whom have been named, had an interview with the President yesterday, in the course of which application was made of the general principles elucidated in the paper which the President has already had an opportunity of reading.

WILL THE SENATE ASSIST?

These earnest men, representatives of the thought and business of the country, are being brought into relations with the leading Republican Senators, whom they unfortunately did not arrive soon enough to assist, in the work which all have at heart, at its inception a month ago. It may not consist with the dignity of the Senate to offer advice again in a quarter from which it was rejected; the body may be unable to furnish other aid than such "moral support" as Gortchakoff proffered to Napoleon; it may not have the courage to appear in the matter at all, as a body. But I judge that, if there be a reasonable probability of success in the movement, Republican Senators will give the Executive to understand that they are to-day as they were when the committee of nine first called upon him, in favor of "partial reconstruction of the Cabinet," by which many mean a total reconstruction, and almost all, one, *minus* Mr. Seward.

THE CHARACTER OF THE "SENATORIAL DICTATION."

We commend to those who have railed at the action of the caucus, as dictatorial and arrogant, the following calm and temperate paper, written by Senator Collamer, and read to the President by him as chairman of the committee of nine. This was the official utterance of the caucus, this alone—the resolution urging the importance of a "partial reconstruction of the Cabinet"—being a matter within the knowledge of the caucus alone, and the remarks of its authorized committee being simply the expression of their individual views, called forth by the President's inquiries with regard to the precise significance of the paper which had been read to him. To be sure, the caucus is in a sense responsible for the general spirit and drift of the remarks of the Senators composing the committee, since they were selected with a full knowledge of their opinions. But the formal action of the caucus is embodied in Senator Collamer's paper, which was approved when reported to the caucus by its committee. In this only the Senatorial majority spoke as a body. That paper, from which the seal of secrecy has been removed, is as follows:

SENATOR COLLAMER'S PAPER.

> A meeting of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States, at which they were all present but two, after full consultation came unanimously to the following conclusive (one present not voting.)
>
> 1st. The only course of sustaining this Government and restoring and preserving the national existence and perpetuating the national integrity is by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war; the same being a patriotic and just war, on the part of this nation, produced by and rendered necessary to suppress a causeless and atrocious rebellion.
>
> 2d. The theory of our Government and the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet council, agreeing with him in political principles and general policy and that all important public measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obviously necessary condition of things without which no Administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not now exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.
>
> 3d. The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen, who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes first above stated.
>
> 4th. It is unwise and unsafe to counsel the direction, conduct or execution of any important military operation or separate general command or [illegible] to any one who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the same principles and purposes first above stated.
>
> The Republican Senators of the United States, entertaining the most unqualified confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, identified as they are with the success of his administration, profoundly impressed with the critical condition of our national affairs, and deeply convinced that the public confidence requires a practical regard to the above propositions and principles, feel it their duty, from the positions they occupy respectfully to present them for executive consideration and action.

In these days of timidity, it is gratifying to know that there are cowards on the wrong side as well as on the right. Gov. Seymour nerved himself the point of summoning the Police Commissioners before him, but not to the sticking point of attempting to force them to obey his summons, after he learned that they would resist as illegal the effort to carry out his purpose. Those who knew Seymour were prepared for this lame and impotent conclusion. But his supporters in New York city were wofully disappointed, and many of them in their wrath declared that Wadsworth would, after all, have been the better man. They may be equally disappointed, if they expect to find the loudsounding platitudes of Seymour's message transmuted into acts of disloyalty.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court—The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and Declaration of Martial Law Declared Illegal and Unconstitutional—Argument on Constitutionality of Soldiers' Votes—Legislative Nominees.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14, 1863.

The event of yesterday here was the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Nicholas Kemp, one of the Ozaukee anti-draft rioters, whose release from the custody of Gen. Elliott, commanding the Department of the Northwest, was applied for some time since on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The principal points in the decision have already been sent you. The decision surprised a good many, but all knew that the Judges are thoroughly loyal and devoted to the support of the government and the policy of the President, and none regretted more than they the necessity, as they deemed it, of making such a decision as might tend to embarrass the administration or give delight to traitors. The sympathizers with the rioters propose to fire a salute in honor of the decision. Now violent advocates of State Rights doctrines, none denounced them more bitterly, a few years ago, when in this State they were used against the claims of the Southern oligarchy.

Chief Justice Dixon, in his opinion, expressed his regret that Congress had not, in the exercise of its undoubted power, (5th Wheaton, 25, 71,) withdrawn all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States from the jurisdiction of the State courts, and committed them exclusively to the Federal courts.

Regarding the case as involving the right of the President in time of civil war to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, to punish by sentence of a court-martial for offenses against the laws of war, and even for acts not made offences by any law of Congress, but named in the President's order of September 24th, the court denied that right as to Wisconsin, or any State where the civil authorities are able, by ordinary legal process, to preserve order, and claimed that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was possessed only by Congress.

The Chief Justice referred to the extraordinary condition of the country at the time the President issued his proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and added, that if he had transcended his power, he had doubtless been governed by the best impulses of patriotism, and a desire for the preservation of the public honor and the government, and if he had committed an unintentional error, would be the first to repair it.

The court declined for the present to issue a writ of attachment requiring the production of the body of the petitioner, though holding that no sufficient cause was shown for his detention, Chief Justice Dixon saying that as the issuing of the attachment at the present time might lead to collisions between the State and civil authorities, and the United States and military authorities, which it was possible to avoid by a short delay, it was deemed advisable, adhering to the precedent set by other courts and judges under like circumstances, and out of respect for the national authorities, to withhold it, until they shall have had time to consider what steps they should properly take in the case.

Judge Paine thus expressed himself on the inexpediency of producing a forcible collision, in the present unhappy condition of the country, upon a question of difference between the executive and judicial departments:

> I concede that such a collision should be avoided, and that the State, while expressing its opinion through its proper departments, that the imprisonment of its citizens is illegal, and that as a matter of strict law, it might rightfully enforce its whole power to release him, yet in view of the danger against which the government is contending; of the fact that we all have a common interest in its success; a common desire to uphold it in every legitimate exercise of power, even with our fortunes and our lives; and in view of the fact that we have faith in the sincerity and patriotism of the President, and that he has no desire to usurp unlawful authority over any man, but will upon further examination voluntarily relieve us from this difficulty—I say I concede that, in view of these things, the State may properly forbear to assert its right to relieve its citizens from illegal custody at the hazard of actual collision.

The judges all agreed in the decision. What will be the final solution of the difficulty remains to be seen.

The court-room was quite crowded to listen to the argument on the question of the constitutionality of the law, authorizing soldiers to vote. The case is before the court on an application, made some weeks since, for a peremptory writ of *mandamus* compelling the county canvassers to declare the result and give a certificate of election to a Democratic candidate for sheriff, before the returns of the soldiers' vote had been received. The object at the time was to get a certificate of a majority on the home vote and possession of the office, and throw the burden of the contest on the other party. But this sharpness overreached itself, for before the case could be heard, all the votes were canvassed and the certificate awarded, so that the *quo warranto* process is now the proper one. The case, however, is argued on the constitutionality of the law, and on general principles. Mr. Pinney—the counsel for the candidate having a majority of the home vote, but defeated by the soldiers' vote—argued that no man had any right to vote who was out of the State, that the attempt to extend suffrage to the soldiers was an effort on the part of the Legislature to give the laws of Wisconsin an extra-territorial effect, whereas the State could not exert its sovereignty beyond its boundaries; that the penalties without which any law was worthless, could not be enforced; and also I believe that to take part in a political contest had a bad effect on the morale of the troops.

Mr. J. C. Hopkins in reply ably contended that the Constitution provided that no man should lose his political [illegible] by absence in the State or United States service; that it [illegible] the Legislature had a right to indicate where, and could provide that the citizen soldiers of the State might exercise the right of suffrage wherever they happened to be, then voting according to the laws of their own States, being no more an interference with the States on whose soil they might be than is the appointment of Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, or to take testimony, or a hundred other things often done. It was also argued that it was no reason for depriving legal voters of their rights because no penalty might be attached to illegal voting. The justice of allowing the soldiers to vote and his claims to the right were eloquently advocated.

Mr. Geo. B. Smith follows on the same side this morning.
PHILOS.

MICHIGAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Election of Senator—Factious Course of the opposition—The Voice of Michigan—State Bank and Banks—Salt Interest—Presentation to Gov. Blair.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
LANSING, Jan. 10, 1863.

The Legislature of this State assembled last Wednesday. The great event of the week has been the re-election of Hon. Z. Chandler to the United States Senate. The unanimity with which it was done is unprecedented in the annals of legislation. It is the voice of Michigan to the loyal and true men of the nation, that she stands firmly and unfalteringly by the Administration of her choice. The manner in which this election was made deserves to be put upon record, as a good example for other loyal States to follow.

An organization was effected on Wednesday, in the House, by the election of Hon. S. McCutcheon of Washtenaw county, Speaker, and Ed. W. Barber of Eaton county as Clerk. The Senate organized the same day, Lieut. Gov. Charles S. May of Kalamazoo taking the chair, and Wm A. Bryce of Bay county being elected Secretary.

On Wednesday evening a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held, at which fifty-seven members of the House and eighteen Senators were present. Without a dissenting voice, a vive voce vote was ordered, and upon a call of the names, every Senator and every Representative announced the name of Zachariah Chandler as the candidate of his choice. When the vote was proclaimed the old hall rung with acclamations. Not a single Republican had shown the white-feather. There were no pliant knees or weak backs. The Republicans who passed through the last State election without bowing the knee to conservatism, or taking counsel of their fears, are all men of the right stuff. As a result, we have a bold, firm, determined party, that cannot fail to achieve future triumphs.

On Thursday forenoon the Legislature met in joint convention to receive the Governor's message. While yet the influence of the words of our noble Governor was felt in the awakened patriotic feelings of his auditors, a motion was made that the House proceed to nominate a candidate, on its part, for United States Senator. The hermophrodite opposition undertook to stave off action by dilatory motions, but were soon brought under the operation of the previous question, and before adjournment for dinner the House nominated Mr. Chandler, giving him sixty votes to thirty-four for James F. Joy. The opposition, which has no other bond of Union than a common hatred of Mr. Chandler, had agreed, in caucus the night before, to prevent a meeting of the two Houses in joint convention to compare nominations, if possible. The rules of the Senate, adopted Wednesday, requires a two-thirds vote to order the previous question, and the Republicans had but [illegible] out of thirty-two members. Here is where the mongrels thought they had us. A motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were adopted, which was finally carried; and thus the Senate was left under the control of the majority. Then the guerillas struck their flag and surrendered, and Mr. Chandler was nominated on the part of the Senate. The valiant members of the opposition became abject submissionists, and did not prolong the contest. At 3 o'clock the two Houses met in joint convention, and Mr. Chandler was declared duly elected.

Over this result Michigan sends greeting to her loyal sisters. All the efforts of the confusionists to distract and divide Republicans have utterly and ignobly failed. Michigan is radical—radical for freedom and the Union. She asks for no half-way measures—no temporizing policy—in putting down the rebellion. Let slavery—the cause of disunion, treason and war—cursed of God and man—die! By the side of Massachusetts on the East, she stands unfaltering for God and the right. She writes "emancipation" as the watchword of the hour, and tells Missouri and the West, to march on to a glorious disenthralment, under its soul-stirring influence. She urges the Administration to take higher and still higher positions, founded upon the immutable principles of liberty and truth, and sterner measures to crush the rebellion and eradicate forever its cause, and thus bring back to our stricken land enduring and perpetual peace. [illegible]—the voice she utters in sending Zack Chandler back to the Senate.

But little has been done in the way of general legislation. Among the important measures that will be acted upon is a law to provide for a State bank and branches, somewhat after the Indiana system, the people at the last election having voted an amendment to the constitution authorizing this to be done.

The salt interest of the State, which is fast becoming of great importance, will require some legislation—among other things the appointment of an Inspector. Several thousand barrels are manufactured per day in the Saginaw valley, and companies are boring wells in other parts of the State, in the confident expectation of obtaining brine. A railroad from Saginaw, that shall intersect the Michigan Central at Battle Creek, is needed, and it is thought that the necessities of trade will cause it to be built before many years. Such a route would open for Chicago a large trade with the finest portion of Michigan.

A pleasant affair came off last Thursday evening. The members of the State Administration testified their appreciation of and respect for Governor Blair, by presenting him with a splendid tea service, which cost between $500 and $600. The presentation speech was made by Hon. S. S. Lacey, Commissioner of the State Land Office, to which Governor Blair responded in his usual happy and felicitous manner. It was a worthy tribute to one of the most honest, capable and efficient Governors that Michigan ever had. Through the trying ordeal of the last two years Governor Blair has passed successfully, and the people will yet reward him unto higher honors as the just appreciation of his services. †

Last Honors of Capt. Parker, of Chicago.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On the 28th ult., the Masonic fraternity of Kane and adjoining counties paid, by ceremonies of the most imposing nature, at St. Charles, the last honors that can be bestowed by man, to the remains of the brave FREDERICK PARKER, Captain of company C, 64th New York Volunteers, who fell while gallantly leading his company at the battle of Fredericksburg. Capt. P. enlisted in Chicago, of which city he had been a resident for a number of years, and was transferred to the New York regiment. Previous to his residence here, however, he had lived twenty years in Kane county in this State, and that glorious old county claimed the privilege of giving interment and paying the last tribute to his honored corpse.

The funeral cortege was a grand and solemn one, and the most impressive of any ever known in the county. The citizens from the whole region turned out to attend the ceremonies, for the deceased had a very extensive acquaintance.

The funeral oration was delivered by Lieut. J. B. Moxom, (who went from the pulpit to the field and returned covered with wounds received at Shiloh), and was a most eloquent and masterly effort.

Capt. Parker was one of the bravest of the brave, and his valor was no less known and recognized than his discretion. He was in nearly every skirmish of note that took place on the Potomac. As an evidence of the fighting his gallant company did, it may be stated that it emerged from the bloody ordeal of Antietam with less than thirty men, and from the fearful carnage of Fredericksburg with four. The regiment to which he belonged was in Franklin's division, and bore the brunt of some of the worst fighting sustained by it in that battle.

The brave boy of Capt. Parker, only fourteen years of age, had been with him throughout the war, and soon reached him after he fell.
FRED.

Maj. Gen. Hunter.

[From the New York Times, 13th.]

Having concluded his labors as presiding officer of the Military Commission occupied with examining the charges preferred against Gen. Fitz John Porter by Maj. Gen. Pope—Gen. Hunter is now in New York on his way to assume command of the Department in which his course has already attracted such wide-spread and diversified comment. That Gen. Hunter is a brave and able officer, even those who differ from him most widely in questions of political opinion are ready to admit; and we hope that, on the occasion of his second assumption of command in the Southern Department he will be supplied with all the troops necessary to carry out that comprehensive plan of campaign upon the mainland which he is known to have elaborated during the previous *regime*. That this is the intention of the authorities at Washington, we have reason to believe, and in their selection of a commanding officer, they certainly have shown that it is not their expectation any longer to have a rosewater administration of the affairs of this Department.

Delaware.

The message of Gov. Burton of Delaware is what might have been expected from a Governor who refused to furnish troops to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion. He ascribes the war to the fanatical madness of the North and the folly of the South, and fears that the emancipation policy has destroyed the last hope of a restoration of the Union. Compensated emancipation he denounces as an injustice to the white man. He denounces the arbitrary arrests, and the guarding of the polls in his State by government soldiers, and calls for a law to prevent such interference in future. He utters no patriotic sentiment, which is creditable to his sincerity, at least, and his address may be characterized generally as a vulgar rendering of the polished phrases of Gov. Seymour of New York, with no attempt to disguise the real purpose.

THE MURFREESBORO FIGHT.

Official Report of the Part Taken in the Fight by the 89th—Railroad Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 89TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, RIGHT WING,
In Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 7, 1863.

Captain Carl Schmitt, A. A. G.:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the series of engagements between the Federal and rebel forces, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. and upon the approaches thereto, commencing on December 26, 1862, and ending on January 4, 1863, when the latter under Gen. Bragg were defeated by the army of Gen. Rosecrans and forced to evacuate all their positions in, and about Murfreesboro.

This regiment left the camp in front of Nashville, with the brigade, on the morning of Dec. 26, taking the Nolinsville pike, and moving slowly with the column (as the enemy had to be driven by the advance) through Nolinsville, Triune, and along the Murfreesboro and Franklin road, arriving on the night of the 30th at a point about three and a half miles due west from Murfreesboro, where, just after dark, the brigade was put in position on the extreme right of our right wing, about 200 yards in rear of, and at right angles with Kirk's brigade. My regiment was formed in double column, at half distance in rear of the 49th Ohio, which was formed in line fronting south. The 15th Ohio formed in line fronting west, on my right flank, with battery A, 1st Ohio artillery, near the right flank of the 49th Ohio, and the left flank of the 15th Ohio, the 32d and 39th Indiana regiments being on picket, covering the front of our position, both south and west, thus protecting the rear of the extreme right, Kirk's brigade of the right wing. In this position my men bivouacked, without fires, for the night. At half-past five o'clock on the morning of December 31st, rapid firing of musketry was heard on Kirk's front, which was almost instantly followed by the men of his brigade rushing in confusion and indiscriminately through our ranks, and over my men, closely followed by a heavy column of rebel infantry. The enemy's fire being very heavy and severe upon us, and the large number of fugitives passing through and covering my front, together with peremptory orders communicated to regiment commanders in his brigade by Gen. Willich the night previous, made it impossible for me to make a deployment, or otherwise advantageously change my position. To protect my men as much as possible from the enemy's fire, I ordered them to lie down. In that position they remained, without confusion, until my left wing was uncovered of fugitives, and the enemy within fifty yards of my position, when I ordered that wing to fire, which was done with good effect, the colors of the leading column of rebels falling. Having received no orders as yet, and seeing the other regiments of the brigade falling back, I gave the order to retire, by the right flank on double quick, which was done (but with some confusion) to a lane about 400 yards in a northwesterly direction, where I placed Capts. Willett, Whiting and Comstock and Lieut. Wells' companies, in a very good position. But few of our shots were wasted, the colors of the leading column of the enemy again falling under our fire; but being closely pressed, I ordered these companies to retire on the same line of direction to a point on a small creek, about 500 yards distant, where I placed Capts. Rowen and Blake's companies under the partial cover of a thicket, and their fire materially checked the enemy's advancing skirmishers, allowing me time to cross the creek with and partially reorganize my command, (Capt. Rowen gradually following. Following the line of the creek, I again crossed to a point some 500 yards southeast of the 2d division hospital, where, in an open field, I found a portion of each of the 49th and 15th Ohio, and 32d Indiana regiments. The enemy's cavalry appearing in large force on our right, and their infantry approaching on our left flank, threatening to cut us off, I moved by the left flank (the other regiments following) in a northeasterly direction, to a position in the woods on the south side of "Wilkinson pike," and about equi-distant from the hospitals of the 1st (Gen. Davis') and 2d (Gen. Johnson's) divisions—a position from which our fire, at short range, over an open field, unmasked the ranks, and partially checked the advance of the rebels closely pressing columns. At this point being informed of the loss of Gen. Willich, and Col. Gibson, the next senior officer, the command of the brigade was assumed by Col. Wallace of the 15th Ohio. The forces (to me unknown) [illegible] were formed upon the right and left flanks of our brigade having retired in obedience to orders, I retired my regiment in line and in good order, making several stands in the same woods with the balance of the Brigade to a point near the right of Gen. Rosecrans' Division, where I was ordered by Gen. Johnson to take position in a cedar thicket on the right, with some troops (to me unknown) who were in front and joining on the right of said Division. Soon afterwards the troops on my right and left of the line which they and I in common, held, having unexpectedly and rapidly retired, and my position just then received the brunt of the enemy's artillery and musketry fire, and my ammunition being exhausted, I retired my regiment by the flank towards the rear, there replenishing my ammunition and resting my men, who had, up to that time, taken and delivered an unceasing fire for nearly five hours.

Later in the day, being informed of the position of the balance of the brigade, I at once rejoined them, when I was put in position on the right of the same (now under the command of Col. Gibson,) thus, unitedly, forming the division being in front) on the extreme right of the right wing, where we bivouacked that night without fires.

The operations of the regiment during the subsequent four days were in common with the brigade, and were not of a character to need from me particular mention, with the exception of the part taken by it on the night of Friday, January 2d, when, under the command of Capt. Williams (myself being unable to take active command,) it held the responsible position of guarding the ford, and supporting Capt. Stokes' (Chicago Board of Trade) Battery, while the forces under Gen. Negley made the successful charge upon the enemy's right.

The behavior of the officers and men during this period, particularly in the *trying action* of the 31st, was, in steadiness and bravery, all that could be required by a commander. This phrase fully expresses my estimate of their conduct, "Every man that day did his duty." Where bravery and obedience were so general, it is difficult for me to make personal discrimination, but among my non-commissioned officers, I particularly commend for their gallantry in rallying to my colors fugitives from other commands, Sergt. Major John M. Farquhar, and 1st Sergt. Erastus O. Young of company A; also, Capt. Button, J. T. Cody of the 39th Indiana, and Lieut. Seifert, 32d Indiana, who tendered their services to me on the field, and fought gallantly in my ranks. The following is the list of casualties during the period above specified:

KILLED.

Capt. Henry S. Willett and Corp. Wm. H. Litsey, co. H; Privates Jas. Nichols, co. E; Moses Beaver, Elijah Youlin, co. F; DeWitt C. Scudder, Geo. W. Murray, David H. Bestor, co. G; Henry Huggins, co. H; Wm. Holdren, co. I. Total 10.

WOUNDED.

Adjutant Ed. F. Bishop. Sergt. John H. Moore, musician Justus D. Payne, and privates James J. Egan, Frank H. Mellen, Louis Sanders, co. A; Corp. H. H. Warner, co. C; Sergt. Olentn and privates Frank Gangon, Ralph Pardy, Eli Morris, Alonzo Henderson, co. D; privates Pat. McGrath, Jas. Wildrick, Hiram H. Crain, co. E; Sergts. Jas. F. Copp, Jere S. Prescott, and privates Ira Bridgeford, Henry Fitch, Joseph Goyer, co. F; musician Wm. Ferman, and privates John Herrick, David Kerr, Herman J. Rosenleaf, Wilfred H. Whitney, Robert Wilson, David E. Spronse, C. F. Bainbridge, co. G; privates Orton H. Barnes, James Snowball, Ole H. Johnson, F. W. Godard, Thos. N. Morley, Wm. J. Cooper, co. H; musician A. W. Parker, and privates A. Bigley, Joseph Guthrie, Jos. J. Lloyd, Chas. Nelson, Henry Schecter, co. I; privates Mich. Schabinger, Frank Diesel, John P. Adams, Fred. L. Phillips, John Reed, co. K. Total 45.

MISSING.

Maj. Duncan J. Hall; Capt. Thomas Whiting, Co. G; Corp. J. K. Lowrey, and privates Robt. Armstrong, Roger Duffy, Chas. Lord, Gardner Fuller, Jasper Luper, Philip Mulinix, Frank Russell, Henry Sterling, Enoch D. T. Sharp, Co. A; Corp. Richard M. Vaughan and private John C. Mercer, Co. B; Corp. Mathew W. Clexton, musician Marcus H. Perry, and privates Jacob Becker, Chas. Davis, Peter Hussey, Dan Nellis, Patrick H. McNamee, Thos. Maronie, Robt. Russell, Wesley Wilson, Geo. M. Jones, Marvin J. Spoor, (two latter paroled prisoners,) Co. C; Sergt. Ed. Humphrey, Corps. David Labonty, David S. Allen, Oliver Bunker, and privates Joseph Zach, L. W. Beardsley, W. H. Millihan, Charles Fisher, Marion King, Mada Rubidi, Henry Tinsley, company D. The following additional in company B are paroled prisoners: Privates Wm. Veerhees, John Miller, Wm. S. Rice, Jackson Arnold, W. D. Walker and Leo Lawrent; Corps. Geo. Shears, Andrew Golden and G. L. Richards; and privates H. G. Bramble, C. M. Bryant, Thos. Clark, S. G. Eggleston, F. W. La Compt, R. B. Mack, John Pinegan, Daniel Porter, Wm. Saddler, Wm. H. Simmons, Jubal Shaw, company E; Sergt. Joseph Cushman, Corp. Jason Wallace, musician Walter Huff, and privates Joseph Babbitt, James Perkins, Russell Huntley, Wasington Cox, Curtis B. Knox, William Chamberlin, Addison Weaver, Reuben L. Kelly, William Golden, Henry Couch, Co. F; Corps. Thomas H. Berry and Geo. H. Wagoner, and privates Hiram Cole, Jas. Livingston, Wm. H. Nesbitt, Andrew Topper, Geo. Wells, Co. G; privates W. H. Delancy, Nels. Gustianson, Jos. Haigh, John B. Smith, John Whitehead, Co. H; privates John K. Marmon, A. G. Rouse, Henry J. Lowe, Robert Smith, Wm. H. Bissell, John Cole, Wm. R. Purinton, Co. I; privates George Nugent, Thos. Creighton, William Reed, Thomas Rogers, James Nelson, Co. K. Total 94.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Field and Staff	..	1	1
Co. A	..	5	10
Co. B	..	..	2
Co. C	..	1	12
Co. D	..	5	17
Co. E	1	3	14
Co. F	2	5	13
Co. G	3	8	8
Co. H	3	6	5
Co. I	1	6	7
Co. K	..	5	5
Total	10	45	94

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Report of the Part taken by Batteries "H" and "M," 4th U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO Tenn.,
Jan. 5, 1863.

Capt. D. W. Norton, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by batteries "H" and "M," 4th U. S. Artillery, under my command, in the recent operations against the enemy at this point. The batteries opened fire for the first time on the morning of Dec. 29, from a position commanding Stewart's Creek. After a few rounds of shell, the enemy's pickets were dislodged from their shelter in the opposite hights, when upon receiving information from Gen. Palmer that our own infantry had forded the creek, I returned to the pike, crossed the hedge and moved forward with our first line of reserves.

About one mile from the creek, I observed indications that the enemy had taken position with his artillery awaiting our approach. With Gen. Palmer's permission we opened fire with our rifles, and again dislodged them, after which the advance was continued. We fired no more during the day, and at night moved into park, in rear of the line of battle, three miles from Murfreesboro.

On the morning of the 30th, the enemy's artillery opened upon Cox's battery to our left and front, and during a spirited cannonading one of his shells struck in battery H, killing one private, one horse, and wounding one Sergeant. We moved at once into the position assigned us by Gen. Palmer, and formed the batteries in echelon, supported on the left by Col. Grose, and on the right by Gen. Cruft's brigade. I found no occasion, however, to open fire until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when, upon receiving information that an artillery demonstration from the left wing to support the right, then hotly pressed, was necessary, we commenced shelling the enemy's rifle pits beyond the brick house, at the same time, elevating the range of our rifles, in order, if possible, to awaken the enemy's batteries. The latter effort was successful, but after exchanging a few shots, during which but one of my men was wounded, the enemy's fire was silenced.

Satisfied that our position was an unfit one for artillery at night, I retired from the cedars after dark, and went into park in the open field behind them.

On the morning of the 31st, I thought it most in accordance with my instructions from Gen. Palmer to remain in the position where I then was, in order to check the advance of the enemy should he turn our right. At about 8 a. m., our infantry came falling back from the pine wood in this direction, when our batteries were swung around and brought at once into action. The approach of the enemy was parallel instead of perpendicular to our front, and when he had arrived within about 300 yards, we opened upon his first line and column of reserves an enfilade fire of canister. The attempt to advance was continued for a few moments, then an effort to change front was followed by a feeble charge upon the batteries, when, upon being repulsed, the enemy fell back beyond our view. He reappeared shortly afterward to our left, but again, upon receiving our fire, fell back, and a portion of our infantry occupied the woods.

I then took position upon the slight elevation nearer the pike in season to assist in checking the enemy's advance upon Gen. Rousseau's position, after which both batteries changed front and opened fire by order of Gen. Palmer, upon the brick house, to co-operate with Col. Hazen's brigade. So soon as I believed the enemy dislodged from this position our pieces were moved to the front and directed upon his infantry, advancing into the cedar woods formerly held by Gen. Cruft's brigade. The enemy meanwhile, directed one of his batteries upon us, but I did not think it proper to reply so long as our ammunition could be used with better effect upon his infantry. At about 12 M., just as I had nearly given out of ammunition, I received orders from Capt. Mendenhall to retire.

At about 4 o'clock, I moved to the front by order of Gen. Palmer, and from the elevation on either side of the railroad, opened upon the enemy's infantry. His advance was effectually checked and at sunset I was ordered to retire and rest. At daylight of January 1st, we moved to a position on Gen. Rousseau's front, where I was ordered by Gen. Rosecrans. Except for the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters whom we dispersed at intervals by firing spherical case, we were not actually engaged during the day, and at night retired to a position near the pike, where our horses were fed and watered. During the night and the next morning I was ordered by different officers to resume my previous position. I was obliged to decline obeying these orders, owing to those I had received from Capt. Mendenhall directing me to await his own. The position in which I was placed from this conflict of orders, was exceedingly painful, but I found myself justified by subsequent events.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d inst., after I had been placed in position by Capt. Mendenhall, on an elevation near Negley's division, two of the enemies batteries opened upon us from our front, while a third gave signal for his last attack upon our left. I advanced the four rifles, holding my howitzers in reserve for the shortest range. The batteries around me were silenced far two soon, and when my rifle ammunition was exhausted, I found that some scoundrel had led off my caissons, and I was left with only the two howitzers to reply to the enemies concentrated artillery fire. Fortunately, Capt. Swallow's battery came up beside us, and the crest of the hill was held until our reinforcements came up, when, with the assistance of the Board of Trade battery the enemy's guns were silenced. We ceased firing when our last round was exhausted.

We have not again been engaged or under fire. I have to remark in this connection, that it through five consecutive days, during which we were thus more or less engaged, we expended an unusual amount of ammunition, it must be recognized that we have been longer, and in general more closely engaged than perhaps any other batteries of the army, and that nearly all our ammunition was expended at close range.

The following are our list of casualties, &c.:

Number of men killed	2
" wounded	14
" missing	6
horses killed	20
Pieces disabled	1

Rounds of ammunition fired, 2,299.

In place of the piece disabled, the 19th Illinois gave me one captured by them from the enemy.

I do myself honor sir, in asking your attention to the efficient and meritorious services of Lieut. Harry C. Cushing and Lieut. Henry A. Huntington, both of the 4th United States Artillery.

Disregarding all personal exposure, under all circumstances, and especially during the hottest fires of December 31st and 2d inst., the gallant officers discharged their duty with such coolness and fidelity that they deserve my most grateful mention. [illegible] generous appreciation which has been freely offered them by the troops with whom they fought, and the General commanding the division in which they serve.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. PARSONS,
First Lieutenant 4th United States Artillery,
Commanding Artillery Battalion.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RICH REAL LACES,
ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,
SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
NEW FURNISHING GOODS,
and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 LAKE ST.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, by Sidney George Fisher, Author of The Law of the Territories, The Laws of Race, &c. 1 vol. Price, $2.00.
THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND Legislative Powers of Congress, By William Whiting. Price, 50 cents.
THE TARIFF QUESTION, Considered in regard to the policy of England and the interests of the United States, with Statistical and Comparative Tables, by Erastus B. Bigelow. 1 vol., quarto. Price, $6.00.
Towle's History & Analysis of the Constitution. Price, $1.50.
Civil Liberty and Self-Government, By Francis Lieber. Price, $3.75.
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. A new edition, translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. Edited, with notes, the translation revised and in great part re-written, and the additions made to the recent Paris editions now first translated, by Francis Bowen, Alford Professor of Moral Philosophy in Harvard University. Elegantly printed on linen paper, at the University Press. Bound in Maroon Vellum. 2 vols. Post 8vo. Price, $4.50.
Life and Writings of Rufus Choate, By S. G. Brown, Professor in Dartmouth College. 2 vols. Price, $5.00.
No finer collection of Books can be found at any Store in the United States than are now for sale at 39 and 41 Lake street, Chicago.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

MRS. FREMONT'S NEW BOOK.
THE STORY OF THE GUARD;
A Chronicle of the War.
BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.
1 vol. 16mo. Elegantly bound in bevelled boards. Price, $1.25.
This book, from the pen of the wife of Gen. Fremont, is a true story of the celebrated body-guard, whose achievements have been made the subject of such diverse criticism. Mrs. Fremont has undertaken the story from a desire to do simple justice to "those truly soldierly young men, worthy of a place in the chronicles of knightly deeds, who were misrepresented, slighted, and finally insulted out of the service, because of the name they bore," and to contribute something to the relief of the families of such of the Guard as lost their lives in the service. To this latter purpose the profits of the work will be devoted.
The "Story of the Guard" is not a ponderous historical chronicle. Though it deals strictly in facts, it abounds in romantic and thrilling incidents. It is, as the author says of it, "the fireside story of the Guard; interesting from the facts—interesting because in ten thousand homes some vacant place will lend a stronger interest to the tale."
☞ For sale by all Booksellers, or sent PREPAID to any address, on receipt of price by the publishers,
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

VALENTINES FOR 1863.—I have received for the coming season the most complete assortment of VALENTINES, From the New York Valentine Company, ever offered in Chicago. [illegible] Five, Ten and Twenty Dollar boxes, [illegible] C. MACDONALD, [illegible] P. O. Box 3479, Chicago, Ill.

DAILY COMMERCIAL LETTER, VOL. VII.—A few bound copies of F. L. Wells' Daily Commercial Letter, for the year 1862, still on hand, and for sale cheap, at the Office, [illegible]

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of the best styles in market
JUST OPENING AT
STRYKER & CO.'s,
141 Lake Street.
500 CLOAKS
Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers.
500 Wool Blankets
Of the best manufacture and at low prices.
100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,
NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS,
All seasonable goods.
SHAWLS.
A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.
OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS,
Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.
Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds,
HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,
Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment,
DRESS GOODS,
Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens.
All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Fish, Tobacco, Rice, Spices, Soaps, Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
Wm. L. Ewing, Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTLER'S GOODS,
WINTER GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
☞ Orders accompanied with money or reference secure our best attention.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SATINETS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

78 LAKE STREET.
WE OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HAND MADE WORSTED GOODS,
VIZ:
SKATING CAPS, HOODS,
Nubias, Sontags, Sleeves, Shawls, Capes,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS, &c., &c.
And solicit a call of all who wish to purchase any articles in that department.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

NE PLUS ULTRA
SKATES.
The DeBrame's Patent Skate.
No Straps. No Clasps. No Pain. They are used by all professional Skaters in the country. Also, CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE, English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates, &c. Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

SKATING PARKS NOW OPEN
FOR THE SEASON.
If You want Skates go to
BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake St,
and see the
SHELL GROOVE SKATE,
NORTHWEST SKATE,
Boston Rocker Skate
WHITE BUFFALO SKATE,
And all other patterns now in use.
BARNUM BROS.,
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we now have in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, eighteen by twenty-two inches in size, together with instructions [illegible] Obtaining Much Valuable Information. We wish to deal principally with Teachers. Address [illegible] SMITH & CO., Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

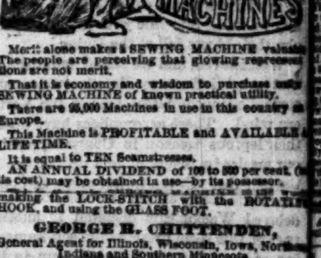
TO WOOD DEALERS.—A fine lot of HICKORY, BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD, [illegible] Apply at 128 South Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest, [illegible]
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & CO.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.
We have for sale at New York prices, freight added, [illegible]
All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT MARKET VALUE.
We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GOODS; also 2500 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
28 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
13 South South Wells street, Chicago.
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

KEROSENE OIL
IS GOING DOWN.
In view thereof,
JAMES J. GRIFFIN,
Southwest Corner Randolph and State Streets,
Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Kerosene Goods of all kinds, will sell, for the next thirty days, at prices 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this market. His stock comprises every style of
LAMPS AND LANTERNS
Now in use. A liberal discount made to the Trade, either in city or country. P. O. Box 324, Chicago, Ill.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. [illegible] making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
Address, [illegible] 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 108 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine, [illegible]
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Salesroom, 124 Lake street. Post Office Box 2163.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine
With all the new improvements.
Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat. It can
Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,
And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work.
To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a treasure. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., Chicago Office, 50 Clark street.
Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Signal reward to the great American Inventor—Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, [illegible]
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium for excellency of Machine; [illegible]
☞ Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States. Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 61 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, [illegible] Willcox & Gibbs Twisted Loop-Stitch; [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago.

THE BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBELLION is issued by THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. [illegible] E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, that on the [illegible] an Annual Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. Was declared and will be paid on demand at their office, corner of Canal and Washington streets. F. W. GATES, Treasurer.

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 Barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a good and central location, with low rates of Insurance. [illegible]

STORAGE for 5,000 Barrels [illegible] at 116 North Water street.

Special Notices.
[illegible] REMEDY.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
[illegible]

A CARD.
Deafness and Blindness.
[illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
[illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN
positively cures Consumption, and all diseases [illegible]
DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head,
[illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible]
Price, $1.00 per Box.
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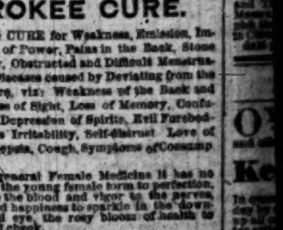
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

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AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Emission, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, [illegible]
INDIAN REMEDY.
[illegible] Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will restore you after all Quack Doctors have failed!! [illegible]
Dr. W. R. MERWIN Sole Proprietor,
6 South Fourth Street,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
SMITH & DWYER,
No. 94 Lake street,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., AT OUR NEW YORK PIERS, FREIGHT AGENTS, A. E. HINNEKENS & CO., New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York piers, besides other

All of the above goods are of the MOST RELIABLE BRANDS, were purchased before the advance, and will be sold cheap.

HOYT, PIERCE & CO., 147 South Water Street, Chicago

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to call at store. oct6-s2w1-3m

NOVEMBER, 1862. SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS OF HATS, CAPS, BUCKSKIN GOODS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our assortment the largest and the most complete in the West. The following is offered at LOWER TRADE PRICES THAN VALUE:

We call particular attention to our stock of SILK, FELT AND STRAW HATS, BONNETS AND GAITER CAPS, MEN AND BOYS.

ROBINSON

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, oct28-s2t1-3m 26 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose Manufactured only by

JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,

JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO., 13 South South Wells street, Chicago.

Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the dozen or number. oct7-w2-3m

KEROSENE OIL IS GOING DOWN.

In view thereof,

JAMES J. GRIFFIN,

The Oldest Corner Randolph and State Streets,

Manufacturer of and dealer in Kerosene Goods of all kinds. will sell, for the next thirty days, at prices 25 per cent lower than ever offered in this market. The stock comprises every style of

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Now in use. A liberal discount made to the Trade, Hotels, Stores or Country. P. O. Box 81, Chicago, Ill. jan1-s1-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Most alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable The people are recruiting that glowing representation of their merits.

That it is necessary and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of acknowledged merit.

That there are 35,000 Machines in use in this country on Earth.

That a Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN SEAMSTRESSES.

AN ANNUAL INVESTMENT of 100 to 200 per cent. (to its cost, may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

That the Company is responsible, and capable of making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the ALUM FEED.

GEORGE B. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 188 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Dealers may be had on application or by personal call. oct7-s2w1-3m

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY 124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make from the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT and CHAIN STITCH, and are the only machines in the world that will do it. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSING stop motion which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, and to change the direction of the feed, or the length of stitch, together with making a long and a short stitch, by a change of one thumb screw, and no other.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There is no dependence of the feed upon friction, or the tightness of the thread. The feed is positive, and the machine will work equally well with any kind of thread, or without thread.

THEY HAVE THE FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making from 1,000 to 1,200 stitches a minute. They are the LIGHTEST RUNNING machines in the world, and can be worked with ease by a child.

THE BEST SELLING HISTORICAL WORK OF THE REBELLION is issued by THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. Send for circulars. E. G. ROGER, Agent, 71 S. Clark st.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Chicago Dock and Canal Company have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 71 South Water street, on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. until the 1st proximo. By order of the Board. WM. B. OGDEN, President. Chicago, Dec. 1, 1862. dec1-s2w3-3t

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a fire-proof building, with low rates. apply to J. WARREN & CO., 71 South Water street. sept1-s2w1-1y

STORAGE for 5,000 Barrels Flour, 2,000 Bush. Wheat, Corn or Oats, in fire-proof building, with low rates. apply to J. WARREN & CO., 71 South Water street. sept1-s2w1-1y

United States Medicine. DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Dr. Brandreth, who has used these Twenty Years, and introduced them into this country, on the Principle of Nature, and Sustains the Principles of Life. They are a Vegetable Purgative, and are entirely free from Mercury or any Mineral substance whatever. Their Action upon the System is Mild, Certain and Purifying. They expel all impurities from the Blood, and strengthen the natural Fluids of the Body. They are the most powerful Blood Purifier ever discovered. They are the best Preventive of Fever, Ague, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Irregularities, and the removal of Humors of every description. They are brilliantly successful in the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Tumors, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Gout, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Blood, Nervous Complaints, Headache, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dimness of Sight, Weakness of the Limbs, and all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, or a disordered state of the Stomach or Bowels. In fact, they are the best Medicine known in the world for the cure of all diseases for which they are recommended. Full directions accompany each box, giving rules for diet, &c., during the time they are using the Pills. Every family should have a box of Brandreth's Pills on hand, ready for use in case of sickness. They will save ten times their cost in one year to every family in the land. Prepared only by B. BRANDRETH, M. D., Principal Office for BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 294 Canal street, New York. For sale by all respectable Dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents per box.

CARD.

Deafness and Blindness.

DR. WOOD, oculist and aurist, Operative and Consulting surgeon, 140 Washington street, cor. Smithsonian House, 2d floor, entrance, Dearborn.

Has devoted his professional life to Ophthalmic and Aural medicine and surgery, and receives monthly the latest improvements and discoveries in the most eminent modes of treatment used for the restoration of sight and hearing in all the Ophthalmic and Aural Institutions of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Italy, &c. He has also had the benefit of the personal instruction of Professor Desmarres, Cabanis, Sichel, Jaeger, Von Graefe, Arlt, Rosas, Middlemore, Laurence, Lawrence, Wharton Jones, Phillips, Liebreich, and the removal of cataract, and the treatment of every description of disease of the eye and ear (more successful, and less painful than by the old method), Paracentesis, Iridectomy, Pharyngoscope and Ophthalmic Mirror, Stereoscopic Vision, Myopia, Presbyopia, Amaurosis, Amblyopia, Strabismus, Nystagmus, Deafness, Catarrh, Ear Drums restored, and Artificial Ears and Ear Drums inserted, and Stammering cured. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. GEORGE SMITH, President. J. W. WILLARD, Cashier. 140 Washington street. jy26-s2w1-1y

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Saturday evening for receiving deposits only. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DEPOSITORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—J. C. GOODY. Counsel—WM. C. GOODY Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Cashier—STREET MYER BOARD OF EXAMINERS. J. C. Fargo, M. Lewis, J. K. Jones, C. S. Phillips, S. S. Hayes, Wm. Bross, Sawyer, Jr., Hon. O. Dunne, Vt., Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, E. H. Williams, J. G. Gindele, H. H. Hayden, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, H. N. Hibbard, D. D. Spencer, Hon. W. B. Ogden, H. W. Clarke, J. Young Scammon, John Wentworth, Geo. Manierre. jy26-s2w1-1y

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, 4 Broad Street, New York, BANKERS AND DEALERS —IN— Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange. J. T. VAN VLECK. [ap14 6574-6m] H. A. TUCKER.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No 8 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate, 37½ S. C. Wright, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Three loans negotiated. [oct8-w1s3-6m] J. A. TYRRELL.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill., Transacts a General Banking Business. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend, Branch, John B. Hays, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. R. Judson, Plymouth, Ind.; Wm. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Hiram Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. [oct8-s2w1-6m]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. 84 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON HEAD, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia. my9-y1s2-1y

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent. de18-s2w1-1y

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. Western Agency—Messrs. Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee; Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Branches: State Savings Association, St. Louis. mh18-s2w1-1y

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1862. The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the New Twenty-Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," recently made a part of the Government loan, after the payment of the Seven-Thirties, which are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. INTEREST ON BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum. Parties in the country, who have not convenient access to any Bank or Banker, can remit the money to the Agent at Philadelphia, and have the Bonds sent by express, or otherwise, as they may direct, free of charge. Subscriptions received at PAR to Legal-tender Notes, or Notes and Checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers will receive prompt attention and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office. A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. I. J. GAGE, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., Chicago, will act as Agent for JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, who will furnish the above bonds for delivery in Chicago, and receive subscriptions to the same. dec8-1tds-1md-6w

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others. We are now prepared to furnish Keg or Can Oysters. In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore, and can sell at a less price than has ever been offered in this market, and guarantee that it is so. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive the prompt attention of the subscribers. JOSEPH STOCKS, Office and Depot, 126 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Orders from the country solicited, and will be promptly attended to

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! FOURTH ANNUAL SALE. A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at cents per can, and now being received daily at the Boston depot, 42 South Clark street. Country orders promptly attended to at reduced rates. HOWE & SAWYERS.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION. The Firm of E. D. GILMAN & CO. Having expired by limitation, is terminated under the name and style of GILMAN, GRANGER & FAIRWEATHER, and will continue the wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, 151 Water street, as usual. jal5-s2t1-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. George P. Hatsel was admitted as a member of our firm on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1862, under the style of the firm will be HATSEL & TITSWORTH. A. D. TITSWORTH & BRO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CHAMPION & TUTTLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts forthwith. F. S. CHAMPION. Chicago, Dec. 1, 1862.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will you pay $5 per cord for Kindling Wood, when you can get it for $3 50 per cord, delivered in any part of the city? Leave your orders at 114 South Third street, Philadelphia. dec8-s2w1-1m

Banking and Exchange.

L. D. GILMER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill., Negotiate Loans on Real Estate. ☞ Notes that have been past due and protested, collected. jan6-s2t1-1y

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. All Kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the TRADERS' BANK, Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets. jan7-s2t1-1m

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE, Agent, 56 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Dealer in Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants. The highest prices paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and EXCHANGE. Land Warrants and Locally Scrip purchased at all times, and sold on commission. jan7-s2t1-1m

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL, $500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't. J. CRAIG, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Gold, and receive money on deposit, payable on demand, or for a specified time, and allow interest on the same. Collections promptly made. Negotiable securities and money received for safe keeping, for which a reasonable charge will be made. Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. [oct8-s2w1-6m]

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

Reception Tendered Governor Yates—Attempted Secret Session—Senate Proceedings—Appointment of Commissioners of Homestead—Convention of the Chicago City Charter.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14, 1863.

EXCITEMENT COOLED DOWN.

"To the storm succeeds the calm." The late vaporing and Texasitelings are heard no more. The late excitement was evidently too strong to last. The truth is, however, the remonstrances of the people came in so thick and fast, that the radicals became alarmed; the leaders of the party went amongst them and counseled moderation, and finally succeeded in cooling down the ardor of the most crazy of the revolutionary factions. To-day every thing is quiet, and unless something extraordinary happens, will probably remain so.

ATTACKING THE GREEN BACKS.

It is noticeable that in the debate to-day on the Judge's Five Bill, a number of the Democrats attacked the greenbacks as worthless, and said the country was financially ruined; that the credit of the country would never be worth anything till the old state of things was restored. No doubt moaning the Democratic party in power, and slavery made fashional.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Petition from Wilson and other members of the bar, praying in the District of Judge Isaac G. Wilson, praying for the removal of the latter. Referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Senators Dummer, Vandever, and Lansing.

By Mason: Resolution passed to request Treasurers to report the amount of money on hand, and the different sources from which the same has been received.

By Grierson: Resolution to request the Governor to intercede with the War Department for the City of Cairo, where the United States Provost Marshal has collected, and now keeps money due the City for grocery licenses. Passed unanimously.

A bill was passed to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to all cases against Railroad Companies, where the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of $100; a summons left with the nearest Station Agent to be sufficient notice.

The bill passed ratifying the amendment to the United States Constitution, adopted by Congress in 1861, "(All Democrats voting in the affirmative and the following Republicans: Peters and Dummer.

HOUSE.

The House went in at 2 o'clock. The speaker ruled that the orders for the morning hour were carried forward by the adjournment till 4 o'clock.

He also laid before the House a communication from the Warden of the State prison at Joliet, informing the General Assembly to visit that institution on Friday next. A resolution was introduced accepting the invitation and appointing Friday the 23d inst., and passed. A similar resolution was sent to the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill requiring litigants to pay docket fees to the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Court in this State, exception Cook and Lake counties. The bill was opposed by many Democrats, and was advocated by some of the ablest members on that side of the house. It was noticeable that those who opposed the docket fee thought that the salaries of the Judges should be paid in gold, as the greenbacks, they said, are mere worthless rags. In fact, the way it appeared to have been carried on on the one side by those who believe the country gone past recovery, and those who do not. Finally the bill passed, and having passed the Senate, is now a law, all but the Governor's signature. There will be much congratulation in the Supreme Court upon its passage.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House:

Judiciary—Barr, Wheat, Haines, Fuller, Underwood, Newport, Lake, Keyes, Smith of Marion, Hunter, Fuller, Graham, Gage, Howe, Watkins, Noble, Boyer, Shumway.

Elections—Washburn, Davis, Church, Lawrence, Ryder, Wakeman, Dougherty, Hedges, Pope, Militia—Conger, Turner, Gale, Sharp, Smith of Cass, Brenton, Hopkins, Wike, Tee Brook.

Internal Improvements—Morrison, Busey, Ginther, Miles, Smith of Whiteside, Witt, Tenny, Wike.

Canal and Canal Lands—Shope, Boyer, Lacy, Eastman, English, Gibson, Wenger, Thomas, Newport.

Education—Morrill, Miller, Wheat, Sedgwick, Barnett, Hayes, Doolittle, Hedges, Lacy.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Morrill, Boyer, Elder, Witt, Gage, Burr, Chapman, Keyes, Waldo.

Penitentiary—Boyer, Gibson, Church, Mann, O'Brien, Smith of Whiteside, Hicks, Chapman, Wike.

Manufactures and Agriculture—Reid, Gerrard, Bates, Hooper & Co., Laflin, Williams, Sharon, Throop.

Roads—Graham, Reid, Burchard, Goodell, Wescott, Hoge, Green, Cochran, Sharon, Mann.

Public Buildings and Public Grounds—Keyes, Fuller, Dougherty, Fuller, Harris, Springer, Dent of Lasalle.

State Bonds—Barnett, Odell, Wakeman, Tenny, McDaniel, Gale, Black, Reed, English.

Counties—Smith of Union, Reid, Ginther, Holycke, Shope, Gibson, Mann, Reed, Newport.

Banks and Corporations—Wheat, Fuller, Haines, Ruesy, Morrill, Lay, Burr, Elder, Monroe.

Retrenchment—Fuller, Wakeman, Smith, Green, Lacy, Gerard, Roesler, Harris, Lake.

Claims—Reid, Barnett, Dent of Putnam, Wescott, Goodell, Burchard, English, Sharp, Thomas, Cook, Potter.

Federal Relations—Wilkin, Ten Brook, Lawrence, Vandewoker, Hicks, Graham, Washburn, Shope, Newport.

State Library—Walker, Holgate, Eastman, Lake, O'Brien, Kistler, Cabeen, Cook, Sedgwick.

Mines and Mining—Kistler, Hall, Sharon, Throop, Black, Menard, Church, Smith of Whiteside, McCase, Wenger.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands—Turner, Heard, Harris, Wakeman, Sharon, Williams, Lay, Howe, Merritt.

State Institutions—Springer, Kistler, Goodell, Thomas, Eastman, Cabeen, Miller, Ecker, Hicks.

Township Organization—Cook, Dent of Putnam, Haines, Gale, Daugherty, Odell, Underwood, Springer, Sharon.

Agricultural Survey—Miller, Miles, Davis, Walker, Noble, Barnard, Green, Kistler, Merritt.

Printing—Spicer, Haines, Gage, Busey, Chapman, Miles, Turner, Burchard.

CORRECTION.

In my letter in this morning's TRIBUNE, Mr. Lansing's name is down as voting for Richardson for Senator. This is not so. Mr. Lansing voted for Gov. Yates.

THE CHICAGO CITY CHARTER.

With this I send you a copy of the new city charter for Chicago. It is the only one I have seen here. They appear to be kept secret. It will be noted that there is no provision for its submission to the people. This the Democratic members of the Legislature will insist upon having inserted. The following are a few points in addition to those already published by you:

CHAPTER 24.

Sec. 11. Board of Education to consist of fifteen school inspectors, to be elected by the Common Council; divided into three classes of five members each; to vacate their seats, the first class, at end of first, second at end of second, and third at end of third year. The Council to meet on or before the first Monday in June.

Sec. 12. Provides for the appointment of the Recorder, to be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and to be elected every three years after the first election; their terms expiring as in case of the Board of Education.

Sec. 13. Board of Assessors to consist of three Assessors, who shall be free-holders, to be appointed and removed in office in same manner. They all to have power to increase the number.

Sec. 14. Inspectors to be appointed annually, tax days to be fixed annually by election.

Sec. 15. All bridge tenders, bridewell and work house keepers, etc., to be appointed annually by the Mayor.

Sec. 16. All other officers not provided for to be appointed by the Mayor—by and advice and consent of the Council, biennially.

Ezra.

A Letter from Gen. Hooker.

Willard Spirit publishes an extract from a letter of Gen. Joe Hooker to a friend, in regard to the part he bore in the battle of Fredericksburg. There has been much curiosity on the part of the public to know exactly what share Gen. Hooker took in that unfortunate affair, and how far he was responsible, through consultation with the Commanding General, for the unfortunate method of attack. As Wilkes remarks:

Many correspondents have sought information on this subject, and when Hooker was interrogated by the Committee of the Senate, it was expected the story would come out. The gallant soldier, however, disarmed by the gushing confession of Burnside, merely said, that he had predicted, when moving from Warrenton to Falmouth, that the pontoons would not reach there in time, and had asked permission to cross the Rappahannock at an upper ford, and with three days' rations make a forced march and seize the hills which subsequently fell into their hands, and ruin to our troops. This testimony, though satisfactory to a certain extent, and developing a military instinct of the highest order in Gen. Hooker, did not meet the point about which the General's friends were most concerned, the which was, how far he participated in the movement, and to what degree his military judgment stood responsible for it as an undertaking.

The following is the extract to which we now allude:

You have doubtless heard of our great success upon the Rappahannock. My heart bleeds when I think of it. Our delay in transferring our half of the army from Warrenton to the line of Acquia Creek, enabled the enemy to throw up his defenses, and rendered my success impossible by us with worthy sacrifice and valor. But the plan of assault was one which, in my judgment, must succeed, and was one which, in my judgment, is the reason that I have not been placed in command of the army. Four of my divisions had crossed in full day, in the way of reinforcements, and when it came my turn to cross, I had but two small divisions left, and I was ordered to remain at the identical point which the General-in-command had been battering against for the previous two days, with every available gun, and I thought God that either by word or act was I committed to that mode of attack.

I cannot write more now. What will be the next move, God only knows. Though discouraged, I am not disheartened. In Baltimore, the intelligence daily strikes the fetters off the large number of slaves sent for safety to that city from the Shenandoah Valley. They claim their freedom, and—for reasons that colonizationists understand—their masters and mistresses make no resistance to the claim.

Sudden Death from Fright.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 14th.]

A gentleman informs us of a most heart rending case of death, the result of a frolic, which took place last week in DeKalb Centre. It appears there was a party in the village, which was broken up about midnight of the evening a gentleman in the company by the name of Atwood, thinking to have a little fun, disguised himself in a sheet, with a coal scuttle on his head, and started for the house of the Rev. Mr. Hoot, with the intention of frightening the family. The door was opened by a Mrs. Hoot, wife of Mr. Hoot, who immediately called out to her husband, "Here is a ghost!" and fell upon the floor. Mr. Hoot, upon seeing the ghostly figure before him, fell in a swoon, from which he never recovered, and his unfortunate visitor is a murderer in the eyes of good standing and highly respected.

Commodore Renshaw.

We a few days since announced the sad death of Commodore Renshaw, by the blowing up of the flag-ship Westfield, in Galveston Bay, during the recent sanguinary attack on our fleet posted there.

Wm. B. Renshaw, Acting Commodore of the naval expedition for the capture and secure keeping of Galveston, Texas, was a native and citizen of New York, from which State he was appointed to the navy as a Midshipman on the 23d of December, 1831. On the 19th of June, 1837, he passed the Examining Board and received his warrant as a Passed Midshipman, and was attached to the North Carolina, at the New York navy-yard. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and at the commencement of the rebellion was engaged, with that rank, at the naval rendezvous in Cherry street, New York, under Commander Swartwout. He was promoted to be a Commander in 1861, and was ordered to the Ordnance Bureau, at Washington, on special service. He was next transferred to the command of the United States steamer Westfield, under Admiral Farragut, and was by him assigned to the command of the naval expedition fitted out for the capture of Galveston. The gallant act of destroying his vessel, and himself with her, rather than allow her to fall into the hands of the rebels, could only have been beaten by his successfully carrying her out of their reach. He had been thirty-one years in the service of his country, over nineteen of which were spent at sea, about eight on shore and other duty, and the remainder, less than four years, unemployed—including all leaves of absence. His record of services is a good one, and well worthy of imitation.

New Iron Gunboat.

The new iron-clad gunboat Osage was launched at the Union ship yard in Carondolet, (St. Louis,) on Tuesday. The whole affair was a complete success. The Osage is quite different in form, material and principle from any gunboat now on the Western waters. The *Democrat* says of her, she is not properly speaking, an iron-clad, but an actual iron vessel, as the hull and almost everything about her is of that material. She is intended to be supplied with a turret a la Monitor. In consequence of her construction for this mode of fighting, but asmall portion of the body of the vessel will be exposed above the surface of the water, and to inflict damage upon it will almost an impossibility. In case of accident the hull is divided into water tight compartments, which will make the sinking of the boat a very improbable thing. The location and protection of the wheel, and the proposed arrangement and management of the guns are also to be effected in a way we do not propose to describe. They are such, however, as to promise at once great efficiency and security. The Osage is 180 feet long, forty-five broad, four feet in light at the sides, nine feet in the centre—a sloping roof, and has four bullers and two engines, the latter 200 horse power each. The wheel is nineteen feet in diameter and seventeen in thickness, and with the cylinders, will be protected by a turret. The turret at the bow will be twenty feet wide by seven high, and will bear two guns each of eleven inch bore. The Osage is one of the smallest boats being constructed at the Union works, of which there are, we believe, six in all. Some of the others will be much larger. All of them are rapidly progressing towards completion, and will soon be in the water.

A Degrading Profter.—Ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, in a speech in Bergen, Thursday night, declared himself willing to say to the South:

Come back; you shall have all the guarantees you had before, and if you want more for the institutions in your respective States, you shall have them.

☞ Bishop Rosecrans of the Catholic diocese of Cincinnati, (a brother of General Rosecrans,) lectured at Columbus, Ohio, a day or two ago, giving a "Sketch of the Order of Mercy for the Ransom of Slaves," and describing the "First Emancipation and Anti-Slavery Society."

☞ The Wheeling Intelligencer, having had a pretty thorough experience of secession intriguers and sympathizers, says: "the cry of 'Abolition' won't answer but one purpose, and that it is to tell rebels by. It's a good mark as a cross slit in a hog's ear.

PAPER WAREHOUUSE. ROCK RIVER Paper Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of and dealers in PRINTING PAPERS, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, 72 Randolph Street. Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping to order, and to manufacture on short notice uncommon sizes and weights. RAGS WANTED.—We always pay the highest market price for Rags, rope, manilla bagging, and all kinds of paper stock. Address Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, 72 Randolph street, Chicago. jan8-s1t1-1y

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS, AT REDUCED PRICES. American Watches for Americans. The American Watch Company give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes. We offer to sell our Watch, which is of the most substantial manufacture, at low rates and to dealers liberal Terms for sale by GILPCKE & THORNE, 84 LaSalle Street. jan8-s2w1-3m

TO FLOUR DEALERS AND GROCERS. We are furnishing to the city trade the choicest brands of White Winter Wheat Flour In the market. SPURANCE & PRESTON, 71 Lasalle street, 1st floor from South Water st. dec17-y2s2-1m

PRIME MALT BARLEY, $1.10 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs. Rye Malt seventy-five Cents, 56 lbs. IRWIN & MORRY, P. O. Box 1978. [oct7-81-1y] 9 Board of Trade Building.

POTATOES.—It is not too late To secure a few new Nonsuchs, Peachblow or Shaker Russett Potatoes, at a MODERATELY HIGH PRICE, By leaving orders at 59 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 180 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations, $1. She also tells the past, present and future. Terms—50 cents. Hours from A. M. to P. M. jan8-s2w1-1m

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, ILL. B. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. jan15-s2t1-1m

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in Jefferson county, in Southern Iowa, and are offered in lots to suit purchasers, and at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, cash. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain the best, perfect, abstract, &c., to show. Agents needing apply. Address, with stamp, for reply, JOHN H. WILSON, Attorney at Law, 84 Lasalle street, Chicago. jan15-s2w1-1m

BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, an assorted stock of Broom Corn. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS & SON. jan15-s2w1-1m

$40,000 TO LOAN—I am prepared to negotiate loans for parties who wish to borrow money on improved farms in NORTHERN ILLINOIS, on long time and at 10 per cent interest. Address A. ARGENTINE, Aurora, Ill. jan15-s2w1-1m

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. T. G. CUTLER, CORN DOCTOR. Will effectually cure Corns and Bunions, without shaving, soaking or cutting. Call or address, and you will be relieved

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

THE CITY.

DIED.—Surgeon Coatesworth of the 88th Second Board of Trade regiment, died last week in hospital at Nashville. His remains are en route for this city.

REORGANIZED.—The 58th Illinois regiment, Col. W. F. Lynch, which has been reorganized and recruited at Camp Butler, is under orders to move South in a few days.

THE 65TH ILLINOIS.—Peremptory orders have been received by Col. Cameron to move immediately, and the regiment will probably leave for the South on Monday.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about seven o'clock last evening was occasioned by a defective flue in the rear part of the Matteson House. The fire was speedily extinguished with but trifling loss.

PERSONAL.—Jesse Clement, esq., of the Dubuque daily *Times*, is spending a few days in the city, and will give our business men an opportunity to reach "the trade" in Northern Iowa, through his paper, than which no other has a larger circulation. He may be found at the Briggs House.

DISCHARGED.—The suit against J. A. and W. W. Leonard, arrested some weeks since upon a charge of larceny preferred by Geo. C. Whitney, a broker, and which has been pending for some days before Justice Milliken, resulted yesterday in the discharge of the defendants.

MR. BROWNSON'S LECTURE POSTPONED.—The lecture upon "The War," to have been delivered last evening by the talented speaker, Prof. Brownson, was postponed owing to the very severe storm which prevailed. The evening will be announced in future.

FLORENCE'S BENEFIT.—This evening will be a gala night at McVicker's Theatre—the performance being for the benefit of Mr. Florence, who will appear as "Miles Na Coppaleen," and "O'Leary." Mrs. Florence will appear in the protean comedy of "A Lesson for Husbands," personating six characters, with a variety of her popular songs and dances. This attractive bill will ensure a full house.

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will not forget the lecture this evening by Mr. Pasistro. Having been connected with the State Department at Washington, in a confidential capacity, for a period of twenty-five years, the lecturer was in daily intercourse with all the prominent men of that time, which afforded him an insight into their lives and characters few can obtain. He is full of incidents which are unwritten and interesting, and deals with his subject, "The Giants and Pigmies," in a grand style which has secured the enconiums of the press in all the cities in which he has lectured.

MRS. SWISSHELM'S LECTURE.—The well known speaker and writer, Mrs. Swisshelm, lectures at Bryan Hall on Saturday night. Her theme will be the recent Indian massacres in Minnesota. The lecture will embrace descriptions of these massacres, indicate a cure for these atrocities and secure once more the revival of the tide of emigration to that beautiful but unfortunate territory. Her strong, vigorous style, quaint eccentricities and fine descriptive powers, will produce a lecture which will undoubtedly prove one of the most attractive of the season.

A YOUTHFUL TRAVELLER.—A boy aged about 15 years, was found on Wednesday night sleeping in the Illinois Central depot, and taken to the Armory. Upon being interrogated, he gave his name as Dwight Sherwood, and said he had been in Mississippi till about six months ago, when he went to Memphis. Leaving there he came to Springfield, in this State, and worked there through the harvest, when he came to Chicago. He has been here about six weeks, and has once before been taken care of by the police. He is a bright boy, and should be taken care of. He has no friends here, but claims to have a sister in New York State, whither he is desirous of proceeding if he could raise the necessary funds.

LECTURE BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—We understand that the whilom fugitive slave, and now well known lecturer, Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y., is to lecture in this city next Monday evening. This gifted man, who has elevated himself from the abject condition of a chattel slave, to a position of equality with the most cultivated literary men of this country and of Europe, where he was received with marked favor, will undoubtedly be in his happiest mood on this occasion. The proclamation of the President which has lifted 3,000,000 of his countrymen out of slavery, will give inspiration to his eloquence, such as no audience of his has ever yet heard.

DIED OF INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner Schmidt yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of Daniel Moran, an Irishman, aged 53 years, residing on Erie street, near the North Branch. Moran died on Wednesday, and the family had procured a coffin and was about to bury him when the Coroner was notified of the facts, and informed that it was the general impression in the neighborhood that the deceased had died a violent death. It was known that he had lived on bad terms with his family, two of his daughters and four other women having turned his home into a house of prostitution against his wishes and injunctions. The inquest, however, revealed the fact that he died from intemperance, and a verdict was accordingly rendered. A few years ago Moran was a prosperous farmer, and owned three fine farms near Barrington Station.

A CHICAGO ACTOR ABROAD.—We are pleased to learn, as we do from a Cairo correspondent, of the flattering success in that place attending the efforts of a Chicago actress, Miss Mary McWilliams. As a slight testimonial of the regard in which she is held, she was on Thursday night of last week, presented by the ladies of that city with a splendid set of bracelets and other jewelry, valued at over $100, and on the same occasion with over $100 in cash, the latter contributed voluntarily by her gentlemen friends and admirers, among whom were Gen. Tuttle, Paymaster Dunn, of the Navy, and numerous others occupying the highest positions in society. The presentation took place publicly at the Theatre. The speech was made by Mr. Holland, the leading man, and part proprietor of the place of amusement. Miss McWilliams responded in a happy style. It was a happy occasion, and a merited tribute to a worthy woman.

A SPECK OF WAR AT CALUMET.—The usually peaceful, secluded locality of Calumet, the abode of duck and pike, heretofore celebrated for nothing but fur, fin and feather, is just now in a state of excitement. It appears that a gentleman of this city some time ago closed a contract to cut 6,000 cords of wood, and has been trying to hire white laborers to do the chopping. Not succeeding in getting them at any price, he determined to hire negroes to do the work, and accordingly engaged twenty in this city, and on Monday took them down to the timber at Calumet and set them to work. The laborers in the vicinity hearing of it, they at once swore vengeance upon the "damned negroes," and vowed that they should not be allowed to go to work.

The white men were backed up by a number of petty Democratic politicians, and the matter on Tuesday threatened to assume a bloody aspect. The American citizens of the vicinity rallied and declared their determination that the negroes should be protected in their work. Thus the matter stood at last accounts. These white laborers are acting the dirty dog in the manger. They will neither work themselves nor allow any one else to work.

CHICAGO MINISTRY AT LARGE.—The recent report of this institution shows that since May last—the time when the present incumbent assumed the duties of the Ministry—one hundred and nine children have been provided for—many of them furnished with permanent homes; and that more than thirteen hundred applications for charity, and for children and servants, have been made at the office of the Association. The Mission School, connected with the Ministry at Large, numbers 300, with an average attendance of 125. This institution, having for its object the care of destitute and neglected children, is supported by the First Unitarian Church.

Its office—open every day from half-past nine to half-past four p. m.—at 117 Randolph street, where donations of clothing or money will be thankfully received and judiciously applied. Though its efforts are directed specially to the care of destitute children, the operations of the Ministry at Large are various and extensive. Many poor families have been visited and their wants alleviated, since the beginning of winter. This institution [illegible] noblest charities of Chicago.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A Plan for Cleansing the River.

HOW SHALL WE OBTAIN PURE DRINKING WATER?

A Covered Aqueduct and Natural Filter Basin.

Our readers need hardly be reminded that the subject of cleansing the Chicago River and its branches from the immense mass of filth daily accumulating, as well as that of the supply of pure drinking water, are important and pregnant with influence for good or evil upon the future sanitary condition of the city. The question has been agitated in private and in public. It has occupied the attention of private citizens, public corporations and municipal bodies. Learned reports from smelling committees, technical chemical analyses, multitudinous dams, wheels and canals—the conceptions of fertile brains, have accomplished but little more than to announce the grand discovery that the Chicago River is a bed of filth—a fact which was patent without investigation, to every one's nose. But while every man and every organization were resolving themselves into committees of investigation, the evil was on the increase, and as the packing season set in, in addition to the other filthy horrors, a voluminous current of blood rolled throughout the entire length of the river, adding to the odor of the sewers the noxious exhalations of the packing houses. The public waxed indignantly loud in its clamors, and the Common Council found themselves *compelled* to take action of some description. They met and instructed the Mayor and Comptroller to sign a contract with Mr. Preston, Superintendent of the Canal, by which a portion of the water of the Calumet river should be diverted through the feeder and pumped into the river, thereby creating an artificial current which should carry off the impurity. This plan, however, can only be put in operation while the canal is in disuse, and in many other respects is temporary in its nature, if not quite entirely inoperative. Some final plan must be adopted. It is time that measures of a permanent nature be devised, both for thoroughly cleaning the river and securing also an undiminished supply of wholesome water from the hydrants, which shall obviate the use of filters, as well as the presence of a pestilence of such epidemics as are now scourging the city.

Before urging any particular method of accomplishing these desiderata, it may not be foreign to this article to briefly glance at some of the various plans which have been submitted.

THE RIVER DIVERSION.

A favorite project, and the one temporarily secured by the late contract entered into between the city and the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, is to divert the water of the Calumet and Desplaines rivers into the Chicago river, by means of the feeder and pumps, a plan familiar to all our readers. While this plan perhaps would first present itself to the public, still it admits of serious objections, and those of a class which render it totally inadequate to the ends proposed. The plan might be partially practical, if a sufficient supply of water could be procured at all times from these rivers, and granting the supply, if the power at Bridgeport were capable of creating a current strong enough to wash the river out. In addition to these objections, which are of a serious nature, is the additional one that the vested rights of the Canal Company, as well as those of the mill owners at points along the canal, would be materially encroached upon, entailing thereby continual litigation in which the city would prove a suffering defendant.

INTERCEPTING SEWERS.

Another plan which has met some favor is that of constructing intercepting sewers along each margin of the river to receive the filth, and empty it into the lake. This plan, although promising the most desirable results, is at the present time a theory, barren of developed and final results. It has been adopted by the city of London in the cleansing of the Thames, but as yet has failed to deduce results upon which to base any calculations of its practical value. The scheme is a gigantic and expensive one, demanding both time and money. The former, Chicago cannot afford, the latter she cannot spare, and while other plans promise equally well at less expense, and with less of experiment in their character, they should have the preference.

THE DEEP CUT.

A third plan, the proposed ship canal, carrying off the filth into the Illinois River, is a very favorite one.

It would undoubtedly be effective at all times so far as the main river and South Branch are concerned. A mere ditch to the Illinois River, however, would only confer upon those places bordering the Illinois River the favor of receiving the filth of which we ourselves have so complained so loudly—a favor of which they would rid themselves by judicial or legislative action. The Ship Canal, if it should ever be constructed, would not be liable to these objections, but the insurmountable "if" at present, stares us in the face; an "if" open to extreme doubts both as to time and expense, and at the same time immediately applicable only to a portion of the river.

There are two or three points to be considered with reference to this project. Its construction is problematical. Its status in Congress at the present time is anything but encouraging. As a condition to its construction, the Eastern members demand the construction of four immense lines of railroad, which, practically, must delay if not kill the bill. Again, supposing the Canal built, and the people bordering upon the Illinois River unfavorable to the receipt of Chicago filth, as undoubtedly they would be, then some other plan must be sought. In addition to these objections, the deepening of the Canal will require many years of labor. Chicago cannot wait those many years. Whatever plan is adopted must be adopted speedily. The evil is on the increase and cannot diminish, while the city is augmenting yearly its population and its sewerage.

A COVERED AQUEDUCT.

Another plan has been proposed, which seems to us the most feasible and economical and one which meets the approval of those competent to judge, and that is: the construction of a covered aqueduct, about ten feet in diameter, from the lake to the river, at some point in the South Division, say along North street, which is situated about four blocks south of Twelfth street.

Through this channel, with a steam engine of one hundred horse power and wheels similar to those at Bridgeport, or perhaps a propeller wheel, fully 25,000 cubic feet could be driven through in a minute, or enough in twenty-four hours to drive out all the water from that point to the mouth of the main river. This would produce a current twice as strong as that produced by the wheels at Bridgeport. Of course, that portion of the river south of it would be left uninfluenced by the current, but all the filth of Bridgeport, as we know to our sorrow, is gradually working towards the city, and would soon be caught by the current, and hurried off to the lake.

This would cleanse the river thoroughly, as far as the surface and floating matter are concerned. The heavier matter, which sinks to the bottom of the river, would be carried out by the spring freshets. What these might fail to accomplish, dredging would supply. An hour's dredging at the outlet of each sewer would remove the deposits of an entire year, at a trifling cost.

SCOURING THE RIVER.

In relation to the scouring of the river by freshets, the report of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners, made in 1858, says:

"It is remembered by many, that the river became quite offensive about thirteen years since, in consequence of blood and other refuse from slaughter houses being thrown into it. Since these substances have been kept out of it, however, the nuisance has been comparatively slight, and has not increased perceptibly, notwithstanding the remarkable growth of population, and corresponding increase of sewage discharged in the river. When the spring freshets scour the river well, disagreeable smells the next summer are perceptibly less, than when there are no spring freshets. For instance, last year there was little if any complaint from the state of the river, and yet the amount of sewage discharged into it was never so great; but the scouring it received, when the snow and ice passed off in February, was unusually good, making the channel an average of two feet deeper than it was fifteen months previous, besides removing the deposit formed during that time."

THE COST.

With reference to the cost of this aqueduct, it may be estimated roughly at from $100,000 to $125,000, not to exceed the latter figure, to which must be added the cost of keeping in order, running engine, &c., say $10,000.

Should this plan prove successful, and of its entire success competent engineers have no doubt, then a similar one might be constructed for the North Branch undoubtedly at a cheaper rate in proportion—the North Side aqueduct being the longest, and with improvements which shall be indicated by the working of the South Side aqueduct.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

The principal objection urged against the covered aqueduct plan is that the continued emptying of so much filth into the lake at a point so contiguous to the pumping works as the river is, will corrupt the drinking water. But this objection is a slight one when we consider the present state of the water; for with a steady current of water running into the lake there never could be such a concentrated mass of filth as sometimes accumulates in the river to be driven out in a body by the wind or a slight freshet, or a sudden depression of the lake. This point we have already developed. However, the experiences of the past few winters admonish us that the supply of pure drinking water must not be left dependent upon the purity of the Chicago river. If, therefore, the drinking water is affected by the discharge from the river, means of a permanent and durable character must be adopted which shall secure to Chicago a constant and unstinted supply of pure drinking water. Most assuredly there is no body of water upon the continent purer, clearer or healthier than Lake Michigan. Therefore, with this broad, health-giving expanse of water at our very doors, no expense or pains should be stopped at which will supply us with its purity untainted by the impurities of the city.

THE PLANS.

The plans proposed to supply pure water resolve themselves into two classes as by far the most economical—those which go directly out into the Lake, either by means of a pipe with flexible joints or a tunnel, or northward along the Lake shore to an excellent site for a natural filter basin, a short distance north of the Lake View House.

THE FLEXIBLE PIPE.

The very excellent report of E. S. Chesbrough, esq., Consulting Engineer, made to the Board of Water Commissioners, as published in their semi-annual report, January 1st, 1861, furnishes us with some data and facts relative to these methods.

The report says: A wrought iron pipe five feet in diameter, one-quarter of an inch thick, two miles in length, and with flexible joints one thousand feet apart, would be amply large enough to supply the city with water from that distance. In the sinking and laying of this pipe, there would be many difficulties to overcome. It would be necessary to dredge sufficiently to place the pipe below the bottom of of the lake, at least far enough out to prevent the keels of vessels from striking in the heaviest storms. Pile-work would be necessary to steady it during the operation of sinking. The whole pipe must be put together on the lake shore, for such a pipe, with joints 1,000 feet apart, could not be towed out of the river. If the joints were placed nearer together they would be insufferable hindrances to navigation. Such are some of the difficulties to be overcome with the flexible pipe method.

THE TUNNEL.

To avoid any of these risks, the tunnel method has been proposed, and in regard to this the Report says substantially as follows: (The figures we have changed somewhat, to accommodate a distance of two miles, instead of one, as originally proposed.)

If the clay formation which is known to exist on the shore, continues under the lake, and soundings indicate that it does, then it would be quite feasible to make a tunnel as a substitute for the pipe.

With three shafts, one at each end, and one in the middle, with the moderate progress for clay ground of four feet a day at each face, such a tunnel could be made in less than two years after sinking the shafts. The outer shaft might be protected by a hollow crib equal in weight to one fifty feet square, which, according to experience on the lake shore, would be immovable. The middle shaft could be protected in the same way.

The tunnel would be made circular, with a clear diameter of six feet and lined with brick work twelve inches thick—the inner ring four inches thick, to be laid in pure cement, and the others in mortar made of equal parts of cement and sand.

Either of these methods, when finished, would undoubtedly supply the city with pure, wholesome water. The depth of the lake two miles out is between thirty and forty feet, and although the water is affected by storms, sometimes, even at that distance, yet it would be free, both from the wash of the lake shore and the flow of the river. The estimated cost of the flexible pipe is about $350,000; of the tunnel, about $275,000.

THE FILTER BASIN.

The other project for obtaining pure water is a natural filter basin at Lake View, and this strikes us as being more practical in all its surroundings than either the pipe or tunnel methods. It has been tested in numerous localities, both in this country and Europe, and invariably with the best of results. These filter beds will strain and clarify the water, but, of course, will not purify it from chemical substances held in solution. The accomplishment of the former result, however, would prove a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The plan proposed is to construct a basin just north of Lake View with a frontage to the lake, say of 3,000 feet, or of a size sufficiently ample to secure a supply adequate to the wants of the city, twelve feet in depth below the lake, the sides to be walled without cement, except where it is necessary to prevent a flow of swamp water, the whole to be connected with the present well at the pumping works by a pipe, which would be about five miles in length. The water might be forced through this pipe either by an engine, which, in turn, might be connected with the proposed North Side aqueduct, or by sinking the basin to a sufficient depth to secure the flow. The abundance of fine sand, in that vicinity, would at once afford a most excellent filter bed which it is estimated would supply the city with 8,000,000 gallons of clear palatable water every twenty-four hours.

THE COST.

The following is a rough estimate of the cost of this work: 26,400 lineal feet of pipe, including excavation, $211,200; dredging 125,000 cubic yards, fifteen feet below the lake, $25,000; 3,300 lineal feet of wall, twenty-five feet high and six feet thick, $65,340; engine, house and land, etc., $50,000; total, $351,540.

Such a reservoir of the proposed dimensions would undoubtedly be little if at all affected by the lake storms, and would contain at all times a sufficiency of pure water for the supply of the city.

We have thus indicated in a general manner what seem to us the best methods of cleaning the river and providing pure drinking water. It seems that with reference to the cleansing of the river, the North street aqueduct plan is the most feasible as well as economical. Its cost is small as compared with that of any other project. It is entirely sufficient to keep all of the South Branch and the main river between North street and the Light House free from impurity and offensive smells. It disposes of the offensive matter by depositing it into the Lake, instead of driving it down the Illinois River, a privilege which future legislation or judicial action may deprive the city of. Again it is capable, at very little expense, of being made a portion of the intercepting sewerage system, should that method by the experience of other cities, prove itself practical and desirable. The filter basin also has claims upon the score of purity and expense, which claim for it at least a candid and careful consideration. If no better modes can be shown, these should be adopted, and that right speedily. The expense should not be considered if they will accomplish the desired ends. The city has suffered too much, both at home and abroad, to endure the evil longer.

Election of Officers of the Home for the Friendless.

At the Annual meeting of the Home for the Friendless, held by adjournment on the second Monday of January, 1863, the following officers and members of the Board of Managers were appointed for the ensuing year:

President—Jonathan Burr.
Vice President—Wm. Blair.
Secretary—Rev. E. F. Dickinson.
Treasurer—N. B. Kidder.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD CHOSEN AT LARGE.

Mrs. E. S. Wadsworth,	Mrs. James Larmon,
" J. C. Haines,	" T. M. Avery,
" A. W. Hoge,	" C. Morgan,
" W. Brown,	" Robert Boyd,
" Van H. Higgins,	" D. P. Livermore,
" L. Baird,	" P. D. Gray.

And the following representatives from cooperating churches, were appointed at an adjourned meeting held January 14th:

Mrs. T. J. Sloan,	Mrs. S. B. Haggard,
" W. W. Everts,	Miss E. Bliss,
" Dr. E. Andrews,	Mrs. H. F. Waite,
" T. S. Dickinson,	" J. B. Stewart,
" Chas. Harmon,	" G. S. Hubbard,
" C. B. Sawyer,	" J. H. Leonard,
" Wm. Wheeler,	" Buckman,
" N. S. Bouton,	" S. A. Ford,
" Geo. A. Gibbs,	Miss Mary Carter,
" B. B. Chambers,	Mrs. Dr. Wallis,
" J. C. Fargo,	" A. Dean,
" M. D. Stearns,	" N. M. Simonds,
" Dr. N. S. Davis,	" Horton,
" J. B. Burgett,	" M. Shirra,
" J. H. Dill,	" W. C. Jackson,
" J. Brenkerhoff,	" Judge Graham,
" C. E. Cheney,	" H. F. Culver,
Miss Small,	" C. H. Cushing,
Mrs. Wm. Clark,	" H. N. Bishop,
" I. N. Isabee,	" Arza Brown,
" Geo. A. Dunlap,	" J. H. Tuttle,
	" Black.

Churches not represented in the above list are requested to make their own appointments and forward their names to the Secretary.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Number of Licenses Issued and the Amount Received from Oct. 1st, '62, to Jan. 1st, '63.

Below we present from the books of Geo. Schneider, esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, kindly furnished us for inspection, the results of the month of December, showing the number of licenses issued and amount of funds collected. The statement is a very interesting one and shows a footing up of Uncle Sam's business, which is decidedly encouraging.

The following is the table for the month of December:

No.	Business.	Rate.	Am't.
17	Apothecaries	$10	$170
8	Auctioneers	20	160
33	Bankers	100	3,300
11	Brewers of less than 500 brls. ℔ year	25	275
15	Brewers of over 500 brls ℔ year	50	750
85	Billiard tables kept for hire	5	425
13	Bowling alleys	5	65
42	Brokers in stocks, money, etc.	50	2,100
148	" commercial	50	7,400
3	" land warrants	25	75
32	Cattle brokers	10	320
1	Circus	50	50
4	Claim agents	10	40
8	Confectioners	10	80
13	Dentists	10	130
4	Distillers	50	200
2	" less than 300 brls. ℔ year	25	50
18	Eating houses	10	180
2	Exhibitions	10	20
3	1st class hotels	200	600
4	2d " "	75	300
11	3d " "	50	550
14	4th " "	25	350
24	5th " "	15	360
25	6th " "	15	375
20	7th " "	10	200
21	8th " "	5	105
2	Steamboats for passengers	25	50
107	Lawyers	10	1,070
13	Livery stable keepers	10	130
514	Manufacturers	10	5,140
1	Patent agents	10	10
1	Pawnbrokers	50	50
2	1st class peddlers	20	40
5	2d " "	15	75
56	3d " "	10	560
16	4th " "	5	80
2	Peddlers who sell dry goods by one or more original packages	50	100
1	Peddler of jewelry	25	25
1	Photographers whose receipts are not $500 per annum	10	10
8	Photographers whose receipts are over $500 per annum and under $1,000	15	120
9	Photographers whose receipts are over $1,000	25	225
119	Physicians	10	1,190
	Rectifiers, $25 for every 500 brls.		615
1143	Retail dealers	10	11,430
770	" in liquors	20	15,400
2	Soap makers	10	20
2	Surgeons	10	20
1	Tallow chandler	10	10
1	Theatre	100	100
10	Tobacconists	10	100
556	Wholesale dealers	50	27,800
42	" in liquors	100	4,200
3274			$86,365

The number of licenses issued for the months of October and November, 1862, were as follows:

Apothecaries, 5; auctioneers, 2; bankers, 6; brewers of less than 500 brls. per year, 3; do. of over 500 brls., 5; billiard tables kept for hire, 16; brokers in stocks, money, etc., 9; brokers commercial, 16; cattle brokers, 13; circus, 1; dentists, 3; distillers, 1; eating houses, 3, exhibitions, 2; third class hotels, 2; fourth class do., 1; sixth class do. 1; seventh class do., 2; eighth class do., 1; lawyers, 36; manufacturers, 49; patent agent, 1; pawnbrokers, 1; third class peddlers, 5; fourth class, 11; peddlers who sell dry goods by one or more original packages, 1; peddlers of jewelry, 1; photographers receipts over $1,000, 1; physicians, 19; rectifiers, 3; retail dealers, 63; do in liquors, 30; tobacconists, 2; wholesale dealers, 76; do in liquors, 4. Total: 419.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of licenses issued	4,393
Receipts for October, 1862	$340
" for November, 1862	9,730
" for December, 1862	86,365
Total receipts	$100,075

RECOVERING OVERCOATS.—A detachment of soldiers were busy all day yesterday in recovering military overcoats from saloons and other places in the city. Several expressmen, street car drivers and pedestrians found themselves suddenly minus their overcoats. Every man found with one on his back was ordered to stand and deliver. In this manner about 500 were recovered. There are still some 1,500 missing. The most of these coats had been pawned for liquor.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on the Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: In addition to the varieties of Chronic Bronchitis described in my last letter, there are several others, which are of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these, there is a kind of *plastic* inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterized by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air-tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe is diminished. I have known patients to expectorate at one time portions of this false membrane, shaped just like the tube from which it came, of more than an inch in length. Again, we have the very opposite of that form of bronchitis of which I have just spoken, or an enlargement (dilation) of the tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes of *one lobe*, or of a *whole lung*, may be *dilated* throughout their entire length, or swollen out toward their *extremities*, or alternately *contracted* and *dilated* along their course.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to *ulcerations*, and these often secrete a *purulent matter* resembling the *pus* expectorated in confirmed consumption, where the lungs are the seat of *softened tubercle*. Indeed, none but the physician who has carefully observed the sputa of pulmonary invalids can detect the difference, and yet it is most desirable that it should always be detected, for the life of the patient often hangs upon this one question: *Does the matter expectorated indicate simply ulceration of the mucous membrane, or the breaking down of the substance of the lungs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity?*

Let us now pass to the consideration of treatment:

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of Bronchitis, viz: that it is *within* the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of *nitrate of silver* to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Here you see the consequence of miscalling a disease. Your physician informs you that your affection is *Bronchitis*, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprung from it, it would be of less importance, but the disease within your lungs is all the time gaining a firmer hold—the mucous membrane is becoming *thickened*, and the smaller bronchial tubes *closed up*. These instructions go on obstructing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from *venous* to *arterial*. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a *dark* to a *bright red* color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes, the *carbon*, which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system—impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of Consumption. Thus Consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and *naturally*, all diseases situated within the air-tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance, it means a *mode* of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply that one is *inhaled* or breathed, while the other is *swallowed*. We are thus explicit in order to show that ALL medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment, appear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of being simply a mode of practice, or administration of remedies, is some specific remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by expectorant inhalations. Having obtained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed surface. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation, in Bronchitis, is as follows: The inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, hot or warm water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prepared for a dose are then ordered, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten, or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner, every effect that can be produced by medicine, is *obtained in the lungs*, and with a degree of certainty unattained by any other method of treatment. Your obedient servant,

Jas. Hunter,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.

NOTE.—Dr. Hunter can be consulted daily, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the above address.

COVERING.—Now, that snow is come, is the time to secure one of those stylish and superior cutters to be had at the "Novelty Carriage Works," 44 Adams street.

☞ 40 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1863.

The tremendous snow storm of the afternoon checked transactions, but in spite of wind or weather, to-day, as for months past, a fair amount of business was done. Of course the pork and provision trade furnished most of the paper offered for discount.

New York Exchange is steady but rather weak at previous quotations, viz: par buying, and ½ premium as the selling rates. One large house sold at 1-10 and 1-16, and bought at par and ¼ discount. The market is abundantly supplied. Early dispatches made the rate for gold in New York 48¾, though it was reported at 48 at the close of the first board. These figures controlled the market here. The usual counter-buying range here was 42@45 per cent. premium, and one house gave 47 as the upper figure; but the rate was above the market. Our brokers are beginning to buy cautiously, and with such enormous premiums do not like to keep too close to the New York market. The faster coin or anything else appreciates, the more anxious the great public appear to speculate. We learn that many of our citizens have been speculating by telegraph in gold in Wall Street for many days past. Were Chicago operators alone affected by the panic, it would not, of course, have the least appreciable influence upon Wall Street; but when stocks or gold begin to rise, the same spirit of speculation seizes upon the entire country, and the bubble grows apace till it bursts. Then everybody wants to sell, and the bottom falls out of the market. Stockbrokers like these fluctuations; the telegraph likes them, and Wall Street glories in them, for whoever loses, that den of gambling financiers is sure to win.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 41@42 per cent. premium.

The usual counter range for silver was 25@30. Some parties with more nerve than their neighbors, paid considerably more for round lots, but the range given shows the usual counter rates.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

We report exchange steady, and, if anything, firmer, buying at par to ¼ premium, and selling ½ @¾ premium. The increased demand caused a disposition on the part of the banks to adhere more strictly than they have hitherto to the current rate which is the outside quotation.

GOLD IN ST. LOUIS.—Our dispatches inform us that gold was selling yesterday in that city at 50 per cent. premium. Our operators have been predicting that it would touch that figure in New York. Probably to-morrow will determine. The nearer relation of St. Louis to the cotton market makes it higher in that city.

BURLINGTON BRANCH BANK.—Abstract of the monthly statement of Burlington Branch Bank, Jan. 5th, 1863:

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver in Bank	$94,108.30
Notes of other Banks	9,724.00
Legal Tender Treasury Notes	105,465.00
Safety Fund	32,500.00
Due from other Banks	143,909.49
Other Items	7,480.29
Notes and Bills discounted	297,535.95
Real Estate	8,394.40
	$691,197.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$130,000.00
Notes in Circulation	246,747.00
Due other Banks and Bankers	5,391.55
Due to Depositors	291,393.36
Surplus	17,665.52
	$691,197.43

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks less active and less excited, but generally higher and closed strong.

Chi. & R. I.	88¾	Mich. Cent. 8s	—
Chic. & Tol.	88¾	Tennessee 6s	60¼
Gal. & Chi.	89	Missouri 6s	61½
C. B. & Q.	101	Ind. 6s war loans	98¼
Chi. & Pitts.	63¼	Pacific Mail	150
Ill. Cent. scrip	90	C. & N. W. 2d bds	43
Mich. Sou. gtd.	98	M. S. (sf)	112¼
Mich. Sou.	50¾	M. S. 2d	101¼
Mich. Cent.	95		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 5s '81 coup. 91¼@94 | Demand Notes ... 148¼
7-30 T. notes ... 100@101¼

MONEY MARKET.—Money moderately active at 5½@6 ℔ cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and unsettled. Nominal quotations at 158@160 for merchants'; 160@163 for bankers' bills.

Gold firmer; opened at 48¼, closing steady at 48.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Br'ly, bu.
G & C U R R	380	2867		5460	480	537
R I R R	160	1400	700	500		
Ill C R R	125	1750	3450			
C B & Q R R	109	2190	11250	2400	1135	225
N W R R	1776	5524		2340		
A & St L R R		1980	4550			
Total	2850	15381	18950	9709	1614	753

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Dr's Hogs, No.	Beef, C'tle
G & C U R R	16600			2100	1059	96
R I R R		157700		3757	1154	102
Ill C R R	3100	30000	1220	900	513	95
C B & Q R R		188880		4240	384	86
N W R R				25	478	65
A & St L R R	1700					
Total	25400	376580	1220	11022	3588	449

The gold market in New York to-day was somewhat unsettled, though higher, and the markets for general produce were less steady. At the first board of the New York Stock market gold was quoted unsettled at a range of 148¼@148¾; but at the second board it fell to 148.

The Provision market was generally firmer, but there was less excitement, and a feeling prevailed that prices have about reached the turning point—which rendered buyers less anxious to follow the market upwards than during the past four or five days. At the same time the stocks of product principally in demand are now light and the offerings from first hands are comparatively light; while the stocks in second hands are awaiting shipment. The market was therefore quiet but firm. Mess Pork was inquired for at $13.50, and we report sales of 620 brls at that price. Holders, however, generally ask $13.75, and a sale of 500 brls was reported at that price, but it is not believed to be genuine, and we reject it. Lard was in good demand and very firm—with sales of only about 1,000 pkgs at 9¼c for choice kettle, and 9c for steam and kettle in various lots. One lot of 100 tcs steam was sold at 8¾c, and No. 1 Lard brought 8¾c. At the close holders were generally asking 9¼, but there was but little demand at over 9c. Yellow Grease in old packages was sold at 7c. Bulk and English meats, however, do not share in the general improvement of prices. English meats were sold to-day at 7c for Short Boneless, and 6¾@6⅞c for Short Rib Middles—the same figures which were paid when Mess Pork was selling at $12.00@12.50, and prime Lard at 8¼c. To-day Bulk Shoulders were sold at 3.50@3.55 loose and 4c packed—which is no higher than the prices paid three and four weeks back. This disparity in prices cannot continue long. It is not natural.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to 14,610. Of this amount 3,588 were dressed, the demand for which was active at an advance of 5@10c on good averages. Hogs under 200 lbs, however, did not show much improvement. The sales were heavy, at $3.65@4.20 for those under 200 lbs, and $4.30@4.60 for Hogs of 200 lbs weight and upwards. The market closed firm. Besides a good demand by packers there was considerable inquiry by shippers to Milwaukee and the East.

Live Hogs were again in good supply, and consequent upon a liberal demand by the packers, who were stimulated by the advance in gold, we note an active and buoyant market—the advance noted at the close of yesterday being well sustained. Some 9,000 changed hands at a range of $3.10@4.00—the latter figure being paid for a few extra lots averaging upwards of 320 lbs. The market closed firm.

Beef Cattle were in fair supply and under a good demand by government contractors the market ruled active at previous figures. The transactions foot up some 350 head at a range of $2.35@3.12¼. The market closed steady.

There was an active inquiry for Flour, and the market was firm but not quotably higher—with sales of winter extras at $6.25@6.75 for good to choice white wheat; $4.50@5.50 for low grade to very good spring extras; and $4.00@4.25 for spring superfine. The day's transactions were light—amounting to only about 3,500 brls—buyers and sellers being mostly 10@15c apart.

Wheat opened buoyant, owing to the advance in gold, with an active speculative inquiry, and prices advanced 1@2c ℔ bushel; but towards the close the demand fell off, and the advance was not sustained. Spring grades were active and sales were at $1.13@1.14 for No 1; 97c@$1.01 for No 2; and 84@86c for Rejected. Winter wheat was inactive—the sales of No 2 Red being trifling at $1.17, and Rejected Red at $1.07. The market closed dull.

Corn opened at an advance of ½c ℔ bushel—Mixed selling at 48½c; but the improvement was nearly lost at the close—when the transactions were mainly at 48@48¼c. Rejected Corn was sold at 48c—only one round lot of 10,000 bushels having changed hands.

Oats were in active demand and ½@1c higher—with sales of No 1 in store at 47½@48c. Rye was sold at 85@85½c. Barley was firm, with sales of good at $1.05.

The market for Highwines still tend upwards, and we note a further advance of ½c ℔ gallon—with sales of 500 brls at 37½@38c.

Salt has advanced 10c ℔ brl—Domestic selling at $2.25 ℔ brl. There is no change to note in foreign.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Jan. 14.

The wheat market opened buoyantly yesterday, under the news of farther advance in gold, and we note an improvement of fully 1c over Monday's outside price for No 1 spring. In the forenoon the ruling figures were $1.09 for No 2, and $1.11 for No 1. After the New York report come in, No 1 went up to $1.11½ and No 2 was held nominally at $1.10. About 25,000 bu changed hands chiefly at $1.10 for No 2 and 1.11½ for No 1 in store. The market closed firm.—*Sentinel.*

St. Louis Hog and Provision Market—Jan. 14.

HOGS—The supply is large and the market dull. Sales of 220 head at 3¾@4c, dividing on 200 lbs, and 216 do, averaging 220 lbs, at 4c ℔ lb net. Lard—Sales of 100 tcs and 20 pkgs prime at 8½c, and 15 tcs No 1 at 7½c ℔ lb.

Dressed Hogs in Albany—Jan. 13.

The *Evening Journal* says:

The rapid advance in price and the arrival of three trains with a large supply yesterday afternoon, has had a depressing effect and checked many of the city buyers to withdraw from the market, which closed [illegible]

Last evening quite tame. Early this morning the market opened dull and quite languid; but before noon, a firm tone set up till the Seven Boston buyers were filled with news from Boston, which tended to improve the feeling and impart new life. As the morning progressed the market became more active, and the sales of the day show that a good business has been done, mainly on eastern account, at the closing prices of yesterday week.

Milwaukee Hog Market.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The weather was rather unfavorable for handling hogs, and with larger receipts the market was lower and less active. Sales of only about 800 dressed hogs were reported on change at a range of $4.25@4.70, according to weights. The outside price was paid for one lot averaging 280 lbs. Averages of 241 to 250 lbs sold at $4.50@4.70 per cwt. The closing offers were $4.60, dividing on 200 lbs.

Receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati.

[From the Price Current, 14th.]

The receipts during the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

By railway	38,366
By river	479
From Kentucky	259
Driven in	809
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	1,500
Total for the week	43,618
Previously reported	380,567
Total for season	722,385
Same time in 1861-2	419,577
" 1860-1	397,667
" 1859-60	435,831

† The packing at this place being generally closed at this date, we are not able to give comparisons further back, excepting the whole number slaughtered, which stands for some years as follows:

1850	393,000
1851	334,000
1852	352,000
1853	361,000
1854	421,000
1855	355,786
1856	405,396
1857	344,512
1858	446,677
1859	382,826

Pork and Beef Packing at Lafayette.

The *Courier* says: The business of pork and beef packing is drawing to a close. About 15,000 more hogs have been packed here this year than last, which is in part attributable to the increased facilities of our packing establishments. Hogs command in this market $3.25 gross and $4@4.25 net.

The following figures will show the amount packed by the two pork houses in this city during the present season:

HOGS.

H. T. Sample & Sons	28,000
J. H. Telford & Co.	24,000
Total	52,000

CATTLE.

H. T. Sample & Sons	4,800
J. H. Telford & Co.	3,023
Total	7,813

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market generally firmer, but less active. Mess Pork is very firm. Lard advanced ½c. English and Bulk Meats neglected and dull. Sales were: 620 brls Mess Pork at $13.50; 1,000 brls Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 1,500 pieces Pickled Hams in brls at 6¼c; 300 boxes Short Clear Middles at 7c; 300 boxes Short Rib Middles at 6⅞c; 100 boxes do at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 4c, packed in boxes; 1,500 pieces do, loose, at 3½c; 1,000 pieces Bulk Shoulders at $3.55, loose; 200 tcs prime city Kettle rendered Leaf Lard at 9¼c; 550 tcs city and country Kettle and Steam rendered Leaf at 9c; 100 tcs Steam Lard at 8¾c; 100 tcs No. 1 Lard at 8¾c; 200 tcs Yellow Grease at 7c—old packages.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,588. Market 5@10c higher on good averages. Sales were as follows:

[illegible]

TALLOW—Market firm and quiet at 9½c for prime city.

BUTTER—In active demand. Sales:—40 firkins prime at 16c; 25 pkgs good at 14½c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,850 brls. Market very firm with a good inquiry. Sales, 100 brls "Nashville City" white winter at $6.75; 1,100 brls "Carlinville" do at $6.50 in store; 300 brls good white winter extra at $6.25; 50 brls "Cedar Falls" spring extra at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls good spring extra at $5.12½; 100 brls spring extra at $5.10; 100 brls good extra at $5.00; 100 brls medium spring extra at $4.75; 330 brls "Orleans" at $4.70; 300 brls low grade spring extra at $4.50; 100 brls "Wabash" spring super at $4.25; 85 brls spring superfat $4.25; 100 brls "Patriotic" do at $4.00; 100 brls "Volcano" winter super at $5.00.

WHEAT—Received, 15,381 bu. Market advanced 1@2c, but closed dull. Sales: WINTER—400 bu No. 2 Red at $1.17; 4,500 bu Rejected Red in store at $1.07. SPRING—7,000 bu No. 1 (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.14; 800 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.14; 400 bu do (in H. W.'s), and 400 bu do (in C. W.'s) at $1.13; 8,500 bu No. 2 Spring (in M. & A.'s) at $1.01; 5,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.01; 1,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.00½; 5,000 bu do (in Newberry's), and 2,500 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.00; 3,000 bu do (in Newberry's), and 2,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at 99c; 2,600 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at 98c; 800 bu do (in H. W.'s), and 2,500 bu do (in Flint & T.'s) at 98c; 5,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 86c; 800 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 97c; 800 bu Rejected Spring at 86c; 400 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 84c.

CORN—Received, 18,950 bu. Market advanced ½c per bushel, but closed weak and dull. Sales: 35,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48½c; 12,000 bu do at 48½c; 30,000 bu do at 48c; 10,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 48c; 1,000 bu Ear Corn on track at 48c per 75 lbs.

OATS—Received, 9,709 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales: 12,000 bu No 1 in store, (in lots,) winter receipts, at 47½c; 1,000 bu fresh receipts do at 48c.

RYE—Received, 6,614 bu. Market steady. Sales: 1,600 bu No 1 in store at 85c; 400 bu do at 85½c.

BARLEY—Received, 753 bu. Market firm. Sales:—180 bags good at $1.05 del.

HIGHWINES—Advanced ½c per gal. Sales:—400 brls at 38c; 100 do at 37½c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 75@77c.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good request and firm. Sales:—450 bags prime at $2.00.

SALT—Domestic has advanced 10c ℔ brl—Fine, Coarse and Ground Solar being now sold at $2.25. Foreign Salt is steady. Ground Alum is held at $1.60 per sack.

SORGHUM—21 brls at 34c.

COOPERAGE—600 Pork Barrels at $1.60 on track; 619 do (not prime) at $1.35 on track; 270 do at $1.60 del.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Bran at $12.00.

BROOM CORN—6 tons good at $145.00.

HIDES—Firm. We quote:

Dry Flint	16 @16½
Dry Salted	14 @14
Kip	10 @12
Calf	10 @13
Green Salted Hides	7½@ 8
Green Country	7 @ 7½

SUGARS—Owing to the advance in gold and exchange the market is again excited and closes firm at an advance of ¼@½c on Raw grades and ½c on Refined. We quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	12 @13½
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@12
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	11 @13½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15 @15½
White coffee, A	14 @14½
Yellow coffee, B	13¾@13½
Yellow coffee, C	13 @13½

EGGS—Dull at 13c ℔ doz for fresh.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 449. Market active and steady. Sales were:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
17	1400	$3.12½	17	1075	2.50
28	1200	3.05	16	1015	2.60
14	1225	3.00	17	964	2.35
11	1216	2.85	16 cows at $25 ℔ head.		

HOGS—Received, 11,022. Market active and buoyant, closing firm at the advance noted last evening. Sales were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
130	297	$4.00	50	270	3.70
75	258	4.00	92	273	3.65
296	310	3.90	243	255	3.62½
256	265	3.90	88	223	3.55
32	276	3.90	43	228	3.50
230	290	3.87½	73	243	3.45
124	290	3.75	156	244	3.40
138	289	3.75	179	226	3.37½
60	289	3.70	58	184	3.10

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—FLOUR—Market more active and shade firmer at $6.55@6.60 for super state and western; $6.90@7.10 for choice extra state; $6.85@7.90 for common to medium extra western; $7.25@7.35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7.45@8.50 for trade brands, closing firm.

WHISKY—Firmer but scarcely so active at 43@44c for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat decidedly more active and prices advanced 1@2c. A portion of the sales were made last evening. Chicago spring at $1.32@1.41; Milwaukee club at $1.43@1.48; amber Iowa at $1.48@1.50; winter red western at $1.55@1.56; amber Michigan at $1.57@1.58; very choice do at $1.59@1.60; red and amber state at $1.55@1.60; winter red Illinois at $1.55@1.56; white Michigan at $1.60@1.70. Barley scarce and an upward tendency in prices. Corn more doing for export, at 84@85c for shipping mixed western. Oats in moderate request at 69@74½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, particularly for prime, $14.75 for old mess; $11.50@13.00 for old and new prime; $13.50@16.50 for old and new prime mess, including 1,000 brls new prime deliverable in sixty days at buyers' option, at $13.00. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs steady. Sales at 5¾@6c for western. Bacon—sales more active and very firm. Lard more active and a shade firmer. Sales 11,345 brls (part last evening) at 10@10½c, including 3,000 brls for future delivery at 10¼@10½c, and 150 brls for February delivery at 10¼@10⅜c; 100 brls for February delivery at 10¼c.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, to the Trade, the following goods, viz:

500 Brls. Kries' Excelsior Oil.
500 " Highwines.
200 Cases Pittsburgh Bottle, all kinds.
150 Baskets Champagne, (various brands.)
Also,
Pure Spirits, Alcohol and Extra Fine Cologne Spirits,

For Chemical purposes; all of which are offered at the lowest market rates by A. Y. CROSKEY, 24 and 26 South Water street. jal3-d2-1t

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:45 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	*11:15 p. m.	†5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	†5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
Woodstock and Way Accommodation	*3:14 a. m.	
Day Express	*11:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Janesville and Madison	*4:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*1:10 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Express	*11:45 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:30 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Express	*11:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some business—Wholesale Hardware preferred. Address "M W," Post Office Box 2371, Chicago. ja15-x163-3t

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making. $15 per day easy. Send for Circulars. ja13-x167-1m C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark St., Chicago.

WANTED.—$5,000—A middle-aged man, of large business experience, a thorough Book-Keeper, clear of debt, and having a small capital, would like to take an interest in a good business. Address "UNION No. 1, Chicago Tribune Office," giving real name and nature of business. ja15-x165-3t

WANTED—Horsemen, Attention! For $1.00 I will send a receipt, and directions for using, which will invariably cure the Ringbone or Spavin. Money refunded, in all cases, if not satisfied. Address, "Horse Farrier," P. O. Box 213, Chicago. ja14-x99-3t

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book-Keeper or Salesman in a Wholesale Grocery House by a single man who has had four years experience in the retail grocery trade. Salary no object. The best of references given if required. Address "W. H. B.," Post Office Box 2281. ja15-x119-4t

WANTED—A situation by a young man of eight years experience as Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods or Clothing House. Best of city references given. Address Post Office Box 355. ja15-x111-3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man of experience in a Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods House. Moral character and business qualifications undeniable. Good city references. Address "A. A.," Post Office Box 3777, Chicago. ja15-x133-3t

WANTED—Horses. I want twenty Heavy Horses for railroad work; also Carts and Harnesses. Apply at Dutton's Stable, Couch Place. ja15-x182-3t JOHN O. PAGE.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE. For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 per week with it. It knits from 5,000 to 60,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No machine was ever invented which offered to woman so profitable employment, whole families are supported by it. Price $25. They can pay the profits of their cost in thirty days.) For circular, with further particulars and description, address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja15-x196-1m

WANTED—Storage by Geo. A. Seaverns, in the Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 12 River street, on Dock. Also, Offices to rent cheap. Advances made at 10 per cent. de16-y91-1m

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper, by a gentleman aged 24 years, and of large experience. Expectations moderate. Address P. O. Box 2075. ja14-x98-3t

WANTED—For a first class Minstrel Troupe, now forming in this city, a few more talented Performers. Persons of acknowledged ability in the profession, can hear of a permanent engagement by addressing JOHN PARKER, Treasurer Dearborn Street Opera House, Chicago. ja13-x64-1w

WANTED—A small size Herring Safe. Any person having one to dispose of will please address, with price, Post Office Box 3254, Chicago. [illegible]

SALESMAN WANTED—In an old Wholesale House in New York—one who can command a good trade from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, or Ohio. Address Box 1780, New York Post Office, stating qualifications and the amount of salary expected the first year. [illegible]

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help, for city or country, should call at Hamilton's Emigrant and Employment Office, 165 Clark street, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, or by letter—P. O. Box 1642. Care taken to supply families with competent persons. ja13-x48-1m

WANTED.—By a young man who has been in a bank six years, a situation as Teller or Cashier in some store, or where a good judge of money is required. The very best of city references given. Is willing to leave the city. Address ja12-x39-1w A. B. C., Box 3,114.

WANTED.—Counters, Shelving and Counter Tables. Any one having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 1462, Chicago, Ill. ja10-y981-1w

WANTED—An experienced Salesman, now handling the books and cash of a first class business house in this city, is desirous of making a change between New Year and Spring, for satisfactory reasons. Those needing the services of such an assistant in books or otherwise, will please address, stating position to be filled, probable salary, &c., "G W L," Post Office Box 3332. ja12-x31-1w

WANTED—Horses. 500 Cavalry Horses wanted at the Phoenix Stables, 186 State street. [ja5-y931-3w] WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box, 1699. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de23-x59-ly

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja5-y936-3m

WANTED. Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company Scrip. Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by W. M. EGAN & CO., 126 South Water street. ja5-y811-1w

WANTED—To Rent, between the 1st of February and April, 1863, a Store for a term of years, with basement and three or four floors above, on or between South Water and Randolph, or South Clark and State streets. State where the premises are situated, and where the proprietors can be seen. Address "C. WHITNEY," Post Office Drawer 81 Ottawa, Ill. de15-y296-1m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., no7-x35-3m Post Office Drawer 3659, Chicago, Ill

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. All goods unsold may be returned and money refunded. We neither manufacture or sell "humbug" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office. de23-y459-3w

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 393. ap28-p89-ly

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALHAM, Post Office Box 3945. [illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents. MALE OR FEMALE, To sell the handsomest and most splendid Prize Package put up in this country, called The Language of Flowers. Prize Package contains a nice lot of paper and envelopes, a splendid Album Card, illustrating the Language of Flowers, lithographed in the richest oil colors and true to nature; also, a Gift Prize, 25c—mailed to any part of the country postpaid on receipt of price. Send stamp and get circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 28 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. de23-y84-1m

WANTED—Agents. Book Agents and dealers, Read This! The best offer you ever had to make Money. EVERYBODY WANTS IT! NOW READY, INCIDENTS OF THE WAR; Or, The ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF SOLDIER LIFE! Comprising the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes and heroic deeds performed by our brave soldiers engaged in the present war. This work is published in pamphlet form, consisting of 96 pages, and is one of the most thrilling and spicy books published. Mailed on receipt of retail price, 25 cents, post-paid. Send stamp and get Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 28 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Post Office Box 4422. [illegible]

SORGHUM WANTED by B. W. BENDER, SUGAR REFINERY, 69 Canal street, ja5-y937-1m Near Madison Street Bridge.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacturers, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, au1-d864-1y 21 South Water street.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 83 LAKE STREET. Damaged Dry Goods, by water, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, January 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 83 Lake street, by order of Insurance Companies, the balance of stock of goods saved from the Late Fire at 161 Lake street, Consisting in part of Heavy Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, Black and Colored Silk Mantillas, all-colored and plain Dress Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Merino, Ottoman Cloth, Lace Veils, Wool Hoods, Lawns, Notions, &c. Also, a large assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Embroideries, very slightly damaged by water; also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Terms cash. Sale without reserve. ja15-x138-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 83 LAKE STREET. FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 16th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 83 Lake street, a fine assortment of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture. Also, a variety of OVAL AND SQUARE MIRRORS, In Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Frames. Also, 30 B. W. round corner BEDSTEADS. GILBERT & SAMPSON, ja14-x99-3t Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 83 LAKE STREET. CATALOGUE SALE BY THE PACKAGES OF 100 CRATES WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m., we will sell, at our Salesrooms, No. 83 Lake st, 100 crates of the best quality of White Crockery, all of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, and one of the best and most complete assortments ever offered at auction in this city, many of them being splendidly assorted for the country trade, and are all of the newest and best styles. Buyers can depend on the goods being as represented. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, Jan. 17. Samples and Crates can be examined the day previous to sale. Country dealers wishing a Catalogue, will please write for one. The Trade are particularly invited to attend this sale—our instructions being to sell every crate, without reserve. We are instructed to give ninety days credit on all sums over $300, with approved endorsed notes. ja13-x53-td GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auction'rs.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—Mortgage sale at public auction, of the Furniture and Effects Of the well known RUSSELL HOUSE, In the City of Detroit, Michigan, consisting in part of bedding, mirrors, drapery, table ware, cutlery, gas fixtures, rosewood piano forte, "Webber" maker, velvet and Brussels carpets, six first-class billiard tables, almost new, bar and bar fixtures, &c., &c. This house, as is known throughout the West, is furnished in the very best manner, all the goods being of the FIRST QUALITY. And are now in excellent order—the bedding and bed furniture, and the whole of the parlor furniture being every way suitable for use in a first-class hotel or private residence, without expense for refitting; and this sale offers inducements to purchasers never before presented in the West, nearly every article in the house now costing from 50 to 100 per cent advance upon the original value, which was $30,000. Descriptive catalogues with full particulars, can be had at the office of the auctioneer. The sale will commence on TUESDAY, January 20th, 1863, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Sale on the premises. JNO. J. BENNIS, Auctioneer, 78 Woodward avenue. "N. B.—The house will remain open for the accommodation of guests until a few days previous to said sale. ja5-y938-1w

WM. A BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh20-r863-1y

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 54 LAKE STREET, Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES, We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO. oc7-r60-1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Five Frame Houses and Lease. The subscriber being about to leave this city, offers for sale Houses 216, and Houses 218 and 220, in front and rear, on Fourth avenue, late Buffalo street, between Polk and Taylor. Ground Lease VERY LOW. And for four years up to May, 1867. House 216 will be sold separately if desired. As I want to sell immediately, I will offer them very low, and at such prices that the whole capital invested will be repaid by the rents in a little over two years. This is decidedly a rare chance for men with small capital to WHO WANT TO INVEST THEIR MONEY SAFELY AND TO THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE. Apply to C. A. WAGNER, 109 Indiana street, (up-stairs,) between Franklin and Market. ja5-y99-3t

FOR SALE—Rare chance. We will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of our well known and liberally patronized Boot and Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street, on reasonable terms, being desirous of giving up the business. ja12-x5-1m KELLER BROS.

FOR SALE—Ten beautiful Building Lots, on the West Side, at $50 each. Also, a House and Lot, on Wabash avenue, and also a Stock Farm, very low for cash. For particulars, address P. O. Box 1960, or call at Room No. 15 McCormick's Building. ja13-x[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—A second hand Eight Horse Power Portable Engine, in good order, cheap for Cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street. ja12-x13-1w

FOR SALE—20 acres of Land in the South Division, between State and LaSalle and Rio Grande and Buena Vista streets. One-third cash, balance four and six months. To any one desirous of purchasing for investment, this is a rare opportunity. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, room 1, Wheeler's Block. ja5-y792-1w

FOR SALE—A Certificate of Deposit on Edward I. Tinkham & Co., dated Aug. 16th, 1861, for Two Hundred Thirty-Two and 38-100 Dollars. Will be sold for Thirty Dollars, on application to W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3 Metropolitan Block. ja9-y997-3t

FOR SALE.—Schr. T. Y. Avery, capacity 18,000 bushels Corn. Everything complete for the Grain Trade. For particulars, inquire of ja8-y973-1w MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE. A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, being the south half of the west 109 feet of Lot 16, Block 3, Fractional Section 15, (South Division,) also, Lot 29, Block 3, School Section Addition to Chicago, situated on the south side of Polk st., a few rods east of Halsted street, (West Chicago.) For terms of sale apply to HENRY M. CURTIS, Michigan Central Freight Office, Chicago, and T. G. FROST, Esq., Galesburgh, Knox County, Illinois. de4-x750-3m

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate. THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. de5-x781-3m

FOR SALE—One hundred dozen finished Calf, and a quantity of Harness Leather of superior tannage, at 161 North Kinzie street. de29-y415-1m JOHN CLOUGH & CO.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, centrally located, in Chicago, requiring a capital of from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars. A good business is now done, which can be largely increased. Inquire of Samuel Greene & Co., Basement of No. 2 Board of Trade Building. ja3-x36-1w

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful, healthy, rural retreats, homes, farms—all combined in one—that has ever been offered for sale in the Western market. The property consists of 260 acres of rich, highly cultivated, prairie and woodland soil, with plenty of hill and dale in close proximity to the residence, to add romantic enchantment to its attractive beauty. Much time and money has been spent in embellishing the property, and in erecting suitable buildings thereon, by a gentleman of taste, education and refinement. It is located with three-fourths of a mile front, upon the bold banks of Rock River, and adjoining the City of Janesville, Wisconsin. [illegible] Residence

IT TOOK THE PREMIUM At the State Fair. For a gentleman of taste, wealth and position, wishing to retire from the exciting turmoils and corrupting influences of a busy life, no live indeed one of those rare opportunities to secure for himself and family a beautiful home that is seldom presented to man, more than once or twice in a life time. The pecuniary changes of life is the only inducement that causes the sale. For particulars, address or call upon E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or upon J. W. STOREY, Esq., Janesville, Wisconsin. ja1-y13-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, can be furnished at 34 Adams street. ja12-x124-3t

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front parlors, with bedroom and closets attached, with board, can be had in a small family. The house is in a very desirable part of the city, on the West Side, and convenient to the city railway. Address "P," Tribune office. ja13-x114-3t

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at 38 Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. ja5-y849-2w

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, with board; also, three or four day boarders wanted at 127 State street. ja5-y789-3w

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN, PENN. IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!! LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 19, 1862. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia: GENTLEMEN: On Saturday last our town was visited by the largest fire we ever had. Nearly all the business portion was destroyed—some forty or fifty buildings. We each had, of your make, stood the test nobly. Our books and papers are in perfect state of preservation. We will send the Safe to you and order one of larger size. We have all confidence in your Safe, and want no other make. There was one cast or chilled iron Safe, all burned up, made in Troy, New York. Yours truly, WOODS & WRIGHT.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 9, 1862. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia: GENTLEMEN: About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., our town was nearly destroyed by fire, consuming about forty buildings; my store among the rest. I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in my jewelry store at the time, and it saved all my stock, books, papers and money. I would like to know if you can fix up the Safe up if I send it to you, or what difference you will charge me in exchange for a new one of the same size. Yours truly, S. G. WINDHARR. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS SAFE.—With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. The best protection now made against burglars. HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES COMBINED—For Jewellers, Banks and Private use. DWELLING HOUSE SAFES—For silver plate, jewelry, and valuable papers, finished as ornaments for the parlor and the dining room; also those of plain finish. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A fresh assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades, of Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 21 South Water street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible]. BENEFIT of the favorite Comedian MR. J. W. FLORENCE, Who will appear in MYLES NACOPPALEEN AND O'LEARY. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE will personate five characters. SIX SONGS AND TWO DANCES. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16th, 1863, the performance will commence with the protean Comedy of A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS. Grand Dance. To conclude with the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Myles Na Coppaleen ... Mr. W. J. F. [illegible] WITH BEAUTIFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC AND THRILLING EFFECTS. [illegible] "Orange Blossoms" will soon be produced. [illegible] Also, Wallack's celebrated Comedy, [illegible]

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. THIRD CONCERT—THIRD SEASON. BRYAN HALL, Monday Evening, Jan. 19th, Mr. HANS BALATKA, Conductor. PROGRAMME: 1—SYMPHONY No. 2, in D major, op. 36. Beethoven. I.—Adagio and Allegro con brio. II.—Larghetto. III.—Scherzo—Allegro. IV.—Finale—Allegro molto. 2—SCENE AND ARIA, from "Der Freischutz"... Miss SELLS. 3—DUO CONCERTANT, for two Violins... Messrs. DE CLERQUE AND LOUIS. 4—ARIA, from "Favorite." "Leonore viens"... Mr. DOGHEE. 5—OVERTURE. "Massaniello," 6—ARIA, from "La Nozze di Figaro," "Porgi amor." Miss SELLS. 7—CONCERT OVERTURE. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. E. I. TINKHAM, President. E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

MRS. SWISSHELM IN CHICAGO. BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening, Jan. 17. MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM, The well-known Editor of the St. Cloud Democrat, will Lecture for THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO AT BRYAN HALL, On Saturday Evening, January 17th, 1863. SUBJECT—"The Indian Massacres of Minnesota; wrongs of the poor Indian, and what should be done with him." Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Sherman House, the Tremont House, at Higgins' Music Store, Randolph street, and at the door.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION would respectfully announce that L. F. TASISTRO Will deliver his popular lecture, entitled "The Giants and Pigmies of America," AT BRYAN HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 16th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK. ☞ Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Book Stores—25 cents. E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Lect. Com. ja14-x99-3t

RE-OPENING OF THE WINTER GARDEN. With an EXCLUSIVE ANIMAL EXHIBITION. Commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 15th. Open every afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock; every night from 7 o'clock. PRICES REDUCED—Adults, 25 cents; Children [illegible]. Mabie's Mammoth Menagerie. Containing 100 specimens of WILD ANIMALS and [illegible]. The entertainments will be interspersed with performances of the Trained Elephants, Pony and Monkey, [illegible] Mules, Trick Pony, and Langworthy in the Lion's Den. The animals will be fed in presence of the audience Thursday afternoon and evening. Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE, LATE KINGSBURY HALL. The Managers beg to announce that they commence their first regular season at the above Hall, on MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1863. Bellisara, New Year's Call, The Day our Mother [illegible], The Haunted House, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. [illegible] B. S. DINGESS. ja12-x[illegible]

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M. Will be held at the Tremont House, Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1863. N. W. HUNTLEY, W. M. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. Geo. H. Gibson, J. M. Egan, Reuben Cleveland, J. D. Perkins, Henry Brett, J. R. Atkins. MASTERS OF CEREMONIES. J. D. Perkins, A. M. Bennett, S. F. Crane, C. S. Crane, J. H. Bowers, Wm. Payne, A. G. Gray, A. Cutler, Wm. Stewart, Grand Steward, John D. Drake, Cabinet, Deans Band. Tickets $4.00, to be had of the members of the Committee and at the Tremont House. Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in full regalia. [illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms, &c. Hours of instruction [illegible]. The late dances will be carefully and attentively taught. I have secured the services of highly accomplished LADY TEACHERS, who will attend all such classes. Post Office address, Box [illegible] EDWIN MARTINE. de4-x759-3m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every day night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. oc27-x726-6m

To Rent.

PACKING HOUSE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The Tanks, Fixtures, Implements and Machinery of an extensive Pork Packing House, in this city, now in complete and in good running order, are for sale low, with the lease of the premises, on account of ill health of the owner. This is a rare opportunity for any one desirous of going into the business immediately. Address, "Packer," P. O. Drawer 6305. ja13-x[illegible]

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Farm of 112 acres, well fenced and watered, near Bloom Station, about twenty-six miles from Chicago. Price $30 per acre, or $150 rent per year. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Thornton [illegible], or at the office of Hubbard & Hunt, Chicago. W. H. [illegible] ja5-y984-2w

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake st. ja15-x286-ly

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 135 Clark st.

General Notices.

LOST—A Postal Currency Pocket Book, containing about 60 cents in [illegible] Post Office receipt, No. 263, for $34.65 worth of stamps. [illegible] Otto, 79 North Desplaines street. ja15-[illegible]

$100 REWARD.—Lost, a Morocco Pocket Book, containing between $230 and $40, in Treasury Notes, and some Office Stamps. The finder will receive the reward upon leaving it at the Tribune office. [illegible]

FOUND—Last Sunday morning a sum of money which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges to John [illegible] Calumet Station, Ill. C. R. R. [illegible]

MUSIC.—A successful and competent lady teacher of this city, musically educated at the East, will receive a few more pupils for instruction on the piano, melodeon, or vocal music; will also attend pupils at their residences near [illegible]. The highest references given. Terms, $10 [illegible] "W." P. O. Box 1400.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Chicago city real estate, at low rate of interest. Apply to JAMES G. MA[illegible], No. 3 Pomeroy's [illegible]. ja14-x86-3t

FIREMEN, ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of the Firemen's [illegible] Wednesday Evening, January [illegible] EDWARD [illegible]. ☞ Chicago Journal and Zeitung will [illegible] week and send bills to C. N. Holden.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Pewowners and members of the First [illegible] Society of Chicago, will be held at the [illegible] Washington street, Saturday evening next, [illegible] Jan. 17th, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of [illegible] sale of the Church lot. A full attendance is [illegible] By order of the Trustees. F. P. F[illegible] ja13-x113-3t

DINNER! DINNER! DINNER! SOMETHING NEW. A French Restaurant in Chicago, at [illegible] and decidedly the best eating house in [illegible] gentlemen, and try MONSIEUR [illegible]

FOR SALE—13,000 bushels Corn and Cribs at Bushnell. 14,000 bushels Old Corn and Cribs at [illegible] Apply at 28 River street, [illegible] ja15-x135-3t

EYE AND EAR. Dr. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon, [illegible] Office and Residence [illegible] House, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, per year. Daily, delivered in city, per week. Daily, to mail subscribers, per year. Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months. Tri-Weekly, per year. Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00). 4 copies. 10 copies. 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club. ☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. ☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. ☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

THE NEWS.

We give a very full abstract of the annual message of Gov. Salomon of Wisconsin, delivered at Madison yesterday. It expresses the most earnest and unconditional loyalty to the Union and Constitution. Wisconsin is shown to have 44,000 of her sons to the war.

The annual message of Jeff. Davis is a characteristic document, which will go to its own curious catalogue in history, and be shown as men exhibit the skeletons and fangs of extinct serpents.

We deem it of sufficient present public interest to make the debate in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the subject of special dispatches from Washington. The people cannot too soon know that the minions of Jeff. Davis at the North are out in a direct attack upon the war. If for this reason we publish the speech of the infamous Vallandigham, we have quite another for placing beside it the noble defense of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, as a proof that the defenders of the Union are vigilant and earnest at the capital.

In the House yesterday West Point caught some hard hits, won most of the points, however, and secured its appropriations for the year.

An important change is suggested by the Attorney General to supply a defect in the Confiscation law, which removed what was being efficient and speedy results.

In the report of the part taken in the Murfreesboro fight by Companies "H" and "M" of the 4th United States Artillery, as published in our paper this morning, occurs the following striking sentence: "In place of our disabled piece, the 19th Illinois gave us one captured from the enemy."

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

Not long ago, a considerable share of the Democracy affected to be seriously exercised by the charge that there existed among their number in the North, particularly in the States of Illinois and Indiana, an order, a branch of and in close conference with a secret organization in the South, having for its object the destruction of the Union whose foundation was Liberty, and the construction of a new national edifice, in which the stone the old builders of '76 rejected should become the head of the corner. We do but quote the words of Alexander H. Stephens himself, avowing the design of the rebels in making Slavery the base of their Confederacy. The TRIBUNE was not behind other papers in sounding the note of alarm that there lurked about our own State, coveting places of power and quietly timing at the extension of their doctrines in Illinois, members of the K. G. C.'s, who were only eager for the opportunity to swing into line with the rebels, and aim their blows full at the Union.

We believed, and we stated months ago, that rebel influences directly guided and controlled accomplices among the Northern mind. These accomplices have hissed their leprous treason in Congress, palsied our armies by inaction, kept up the fire in the rear through the traitor press, and only now seem ready at last to break cover. A delayed Washington dispatch in another part of this issue presents the [illegible] ing of the infamous Vallandigham in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, which we are able to present, together with the complete antidote of the poison, the noble utterances of Messrs. Bingham and Wright. Six months ago, nay, three months since, Vallandigham could not have used this language. It is time for honest and loyal men to look about in alarm to observe what it is that emboldens this hissing minion of Jeff. Davis.

What underlies this new found frankness of these knaves is precisely that of which the early note of warning was given. Gov. Morton of Indiana, in his noble and patriotic speech, referred to in our dispatches elsewhere, sees and fearlessly exposes the schemes of the rebels for the partition of the Northern States. He knows that to-day Indiana is full of the secret enemies of the Union, fast verging into outspoken advocates for another secession, which shall bind the Northwest to the car of the Slave Power. Speaking for Indiana, Governor Morton gives a pledge the whole Northwest will redeem. It will be a wreck, indeed, from the fierce, protracted conflict, and utter defeat of Liberty, that alone can win the Northwest for the Moloch of the South. What is true of Indianapolis, is true of Springfield. The order has not alone a secret existence, but deems the time for its public functions has begun. Let loyal men be alert. We believe Vallandigham's friends may well warn him he has shown his hand too soon. He and his accomplices have ventured on a state of facts that may deceive them to their ruin. Already the more timid of the crew believe themselves out too soon. They are at work upon a difficult programme. A few of the more honest shrink from the role assigned them. Not the most daring of them but will quail to be brought face to face with the dangers they invite.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Chas. R. Buckalew, elected Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DIXON of Ct., offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of compensation is paid Collectors of Customs in enumerated and non-enumerated districts, under the act of May 7th, 1862, and March 3d, 1841, and also from what source the funds are derived, out of which said compensation is paid. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER of Mass., the papers relating to the French spoliation claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE.

Mr. CLEMENTS of Tenn., presented the credentials of Mr. Jennings Piggott, claiming a seat under the certificate of Gov. Stanley.

Mr. DAWES of Mass., presented a protest of Charles Henry Foster against his admission. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into Committee to provide ways and means to support the Government.

From Burnside's Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Col. Wyndham returned from his scouting expedition last night. He was not allowed to take with him the force he desired, and went no further than to Rappahannock Station, and round to Aldie. He obtained the information that fifty regiments have been sent from the rebel army under Gen. Lee to reinforce Gen. Bragg in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the N. Y. *Times* from Washington says: Rumors of fighting in the vicinity of Fredericksburg have been current to-day in the street, but are pronounced by Gen. Halleck to be unfounded.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—Mr. Bassett of St. Louis, introduced in the House to-day, a series of resolutions sustaining the President's proclamation. A motion was made that they be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. An exciting debate ensued, which lasted till the time of the adjournment.

Our Loss at Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—In accounts of Sherman's attack on and repulse at Vicksburg, published in the *Herald* and *World*, it is stated that the entire Union loss does not exceed 3,800, in killed, wounded and missing.

Postoffice Robbery.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 15.—The postoffice at Scranton was broken into last night, and its contents cleared, including the mail bags made up for the South, via the Lehigh and Baltimore railroad.

The coal miners are resuming work to-day.

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863. NUMBER 168.

FROM MADISON.

GOV. SALOMON'S MESSAGE.

What Wisconsin Has Done for the Union.

HER NOBLE RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

The National Affairs—The Draft Riots, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, January 15, 1863.

The Legislature met in joint convention at 2¼ o'clock this afternoon, to listen to the message of Governor Salomon, the delivery of which occupied one hour and twenty minutes. The galleries and lobbies were densely crowded by ladies and citizens.

At the organization yesterday Spooner had sixteen votes to fourteen for Clark, for President; Stewart seventeen to fifteen for W. R. Smith for Clerk; Bastord seventeen to fifteen for V. Fernecke for Sergeant-at-Arms. In the Assembly Barber had fifty-two votes to thirty-nine for Speaker; Dean fifty-four to forty-one for S. D. Carpenter for Clerk, and A. M. Thompson fifty-five to forty-one for Wm. Moore for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The concluding portions of the message were warmly applauded.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message is somewhat lengthy, occupying about twelve columns of the *State Journal*. It opens with a statement of the general flourishing condition of the State of to its agriculture, commerce and manufacturing interests, the disturbance of which by the war has been comparatively slight.

STATE FINANCES.

The finances of the State are stated to be in good condition. The balance in the Treasury December 31st, was $291,494.65, of which there was in the General Fund $119,915.67, in the School Fund Income $38,707.71, in the Swamp Land Fund Income $4,753.35; in the War Fund $46,998.35; the balance in unimportant funds. The total amount refunded to the State by the United States for expenditures in raising and equiping troops, including what was credited on the the direct tax due from the State, is $1,019,546.09 leaving due only $105,803.48.

An additional loan is recommended to raise money to pay the aid to volunteers' families.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The enactment of laws enforcing the attendance of children in the public schools is recommended. The condition of the State University is stated to be satisfactory educationally, while it is badly crippled pecuniarily. The repayment of what has been charged by the State for managing its fund, is urged as a measure of relief, and the establishment of a military professorship.

STATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The different State institutions are said to be in a satisfactory condition, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum having, within the year, eighty-two inmates; the Blind Asylum, fifty; the Insane Asylum 192. A more liberal policy towards the State Reform School, which had seventy-two inmates, is recommended. The number in the State Prison, which has had its accommodations increased during the year, was, on October 1st, 116, of whom 112 were males, and four females. The estimated expenses for the year are $30,000.

The continuance of work on the capitol extension is urged. A change in the law taxing rail and plank roads is said to be rendered necessary by the decisions of the Supreme Court. An investigation of the affairs of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company is recommended, and the enlargement of its canal urged as a national work and the cheapest means of connecting the lakes and the Mississippi.

Steps are recommended to be taken to obtain for Wisconsin the benefits of the act of Congress granting land for an Agricultural College in each State.

WISCONSIN AND THE WAR.

The history of the part taken by Wisconsin in furnishing men to aid in putting down the rebellion [illegible] made of the correspondence with the War Department in regard to volunteering, the quotas of troops and drafting, and the difficulties in the enrollment and drafting of the militia set forth. Wisconsin has at present in the United States service, including three regiments yet within the State, thirty-three regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, twelve batteries of artillery, one company of cavalry, and one of sharpshooters; and has furnished for those and one three months' regiment 37,701 men; recruits for old regiments, 3,155; drafted militia in camp, 795; militia not yet reported, including those considered as deserters, and those yet to be drafted in Manitowoc county, 2,279, leaving a few hundred men yet to be raised in order to fill out the quota of the State under all calls. The losses of Wisconsin troops from all causes are 7,875, the largest part from discharges or desertions.

The draft troubles are thus referred to:

THE DRAFT TROUBLES.

It becomes my painful duty here to mention that serious disturbances took place in one of the counties in this State at the time of the execution of the draft therein. The proceedings of the draft were interrupted by a large and numerous body of armed men, who destroyed the militia rolls and ballot boxes, drove away and maltreated the commissioner of drafting, demolished his home, injured many other peaceable and law abiding citizens and destroyed the property of many persons who were obnoxious to them. On being advised of these disgraceful proceedings, which bore the character of open rebellion, I took prompt measures to restore peace and enforce the draft. A large number of persons, most of them taken with arms in their hands, were arrested by and turned over to the United States military authorities that they might be dealt with as ordered by the proclamation of the President of the United States of September 25th, ordering that all persons resisting militia drafts should be tried by court martial or military commission. And I urged immediately and repeatedly upon the President the necessity of giving them a speedy trial, as provided by his proclamation. I have entertained no doubt of the power of the President to subject to trial by courts martial men who, as in this case, are charged with openly resisting the proceedings of the draft. They were actually in open rebellion against the government of the United States; they were forcibly resisting regulations lawfully and constitutionally made by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and of the militia of the United States called into active service to suppress insurrection, and their proceedings were insurrectionary in their character.

Should I have erred in this, it has been in common with many wiser and true men, and under circumstances of necessity demanding prompt and immediate action on my part, to restore quiet, and save greater calamities and disturbances. By bad and designing men the enforcement of the draft in that county had been made so odious, the spirit of resistance had been raised to such an alarming extent, that the civil authorities had not and could not have the slightest control over the armed mob. Of the power of the civil law, there was no fear in the minds of these men; no indictment by a grand jury could, under the terror in which they would hold public opinion, probably be found against them for the riot, destruction of property and injury to person; much less that a petit jury could be found to convict any of them. This also shows the necessity of State laws upon the subject of drafting, so that the authority of the Executive in enforcing conscription may not be questioned, and that those who should attempt resistance may be punished under the laws of the State.

The execution of the draft was no enviable duty, but it was one from which I could not shrink without violating my duty to the State, the government, and the constitution and laws of the United States. The constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Congress accordingly authorized the President to call forth the militia, or a part of it, for nine months, and to make all "necessary rules and regulations" "for enrolling the militia," and "otherwise putting the act into execution." And the President did call it out, made the necessary rules, and required Wisconsin to furnish its number. Laws are made to be executed, not to be avoided and disregarded. I have simply done my duty to the best of my ability, leaving it to the candid judgment of the people to uphold me in its execution against the aspersions of those who, having first discouraged voluntary enlistments, claim that I am responsible for the hardships arising, in many instances, from this conscription.

An amendment of the militia law, and a organization of the militia enrolled to the number of 127,894, is strongly advocated.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

An interesting account is given of the expenditure of $10,888.94 of the $30,000 voted for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and of the good effected by visits to battle fields and hospitals by delegations of physicians and benevolent gentlemen, and by regularly appointed agents. In this connection, thanks is tendered to the many noble aid societies, who have labored to supply the wants of our soldiers, and to the Chicago and St. Louis Sanitary Commissions. The establishment of an hospital within the State, to which our sick and wounded volunteers might be sent, is urged.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The excellent workings of the allotment system are portrayed, and it is stated that up to the 15th of December, 19,637 men had allotted $1,783,705.99 per annum to their families, the allotment of several regiments not yet having been made.

The policy of promotions from the ranks, and from old into newly organized regiments, and the claims of our gallant commanders of regiments for promotion, is warmly urged. An eloquent tribute is paid to Wisconsin troops.

The message closed with the following eloquent, patriotic and thoroughly loyal reference to

THE CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY.

It is now almost two years since the rebellion of the Southern States, instigated by the ambition of bad and unscrupulous men, broke out in open war against the government of the United States. This war has assumed gigantic proportions and has cost vast sacrifices of blood, life and treasure. But for the loyal men of the North and the general government there were but two ways open—either cowardly to yield to the traitors in arms, and disgracefully to submit to a dismemberment of the Union and a destruction of the government and constitution, or to bring out the military power of the loyal States to suppress the rebellion and enforce the law. The government and the people with one accord chose the latter alternative, the only one that could be honorably chosen. The contest is still raging; a new and large army has been sent to the field, and although the nation has been disappointed in the success thus far, we must not forget that we were over sanguine, nor what has actually been accomplished. The fortunes of war are not always on the same side, but if, with our resources and confidence in the righteousness of our cause, we remain united in the support of the Government in the struggle for its existence, I trust that all the sacrifices in blood and treasure will not have been vainly made, and that we shall yet see the Union and the authority of the Government of the United States re-established.

Divide et impera is an old adage that the enemies of the country and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North have well learned. If all true, loyal men of the North will stand united, and will not allow party strife and prejudices to darken their better judgment, the few traitorous men that may be among us will be powerless. The South builds its last hope upon a divided North.

In judging the acts of the Administration in the conduct of this war, we should be forbearing. On no man was ever, on this continent, so fearful a responsibility thrown as rests on the President of the United States. No candid man doubts his earnest desire to save the Government, the Union and the Constitution; but he is human, and may err, as we are all liable to err. Much fault is found in certain quarters with his recent Proclamation of Emancipation, and much is said of conciliatory measures. Either the prosecution of this war and the suppression of the rebellion is just and right, or it is unjust and wrong. If just, all means allowed by the usages of war of the civilized world should be resorted to for its successful termination; humanity even and justice to our brave army demand that there should be a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation is strictly a war measure, designed to lead to a speedy and successful termination of the war by depriving the enemy of one of its chief means of support. In times of peace the President would under the Constitution clearly not have had the power to interfere with slavery in any of the States, but when the South made open war upon the government and Constitution, they renounced all right to claim their protection. If it is lawful for the President to order thousands of traitors in arms to be killed by the enginery of war, to besiege and destroy their property, shall it not be lawful for him to declare those free who are held in bondage by them and who are employed by their masters in sustaining the rebellion? But the plea is that this policy will exasperate the rebels and destroy the hope of their peaceful return to the Union and submission to its laws. Have they ever shown the slightest disposition to such return? Have they not wantonly waged this war because they despised the constitution and the Union? Have they not always had the opportunity to lay down their traitorous arms, submit to the laws and save all their rights under the constitution? The people of the loyal States would gladly welcome them back under the constitution as it is, if they would submit to its authority. Is it not preposterous to speak of conciliatory measures against traitors who, with murderous hands, are assailing the nation's life, and against whom we have sent into the field a million of armed men? This Proclamation of Emancipation I cannot regard otherwise than as a just and wise measure. Men may justly differ in their judgment about it, but if there should be those who, on account of this policy, desire to embarrass the Administration in the further prosecution of the war, they cannot be true friends of the Union and Constitution, for they are more anxious for a traitor's right to hold his fellow man in bondage than that the Union be saved. May the Supreme Ruler of the universe so guide the action of the people of this once happy and now distracted country, that the republic be saved and not shattered upon the rocks of disunion and dissension.

EDWARD SALOMON.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15, 1863.

In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Greene of Massac, instructing the State Treasurer to discontinue the payment of funds from the treasury until further legislation on the subject. Had this bill passed, the consequences to the State would have been deplorable. One effect, among others, would have been to stop the payment of interest now due on our State bonds, and a fearful decline in the value of Illinois bonds would have been unavoidable, and our currency must have shared the same fate. An amendment by Col. Mack, removed the worst feature of the bill, viz., that it should not apply to the payment of interest. The resolution as amended, was adopted.

A bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace, entitling them to $1 in each suit, as a trial fee, was rejected.

A bill to amend an act preventing the immigration of free negroes, was presented. It makes their immigration a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment and sale of the negro. It also provides that each negro shall receive thirty-nine lashes on the [illegible] children. It is a barbarous and brutal act, worthy only of the most savage condition of society.

A bill was also introduced directing the Circuit Judges of the State to inquire into arbitrary arrests, no matter by whom made, and present indictments if found according to law.

A bill providing for the sale of the lands mortgaged to the State by ex-Governor Joel A. Matteson, Alex. Starne to be trustee of the State, was read once and referred.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill providing payment for Commissioners to take the vote of soldiers, on the Constitutional question, for printing, &c.

The Judges fee bill has been signed by the Governor, and is a law.

The immense Republican meeting is now in full blast in the Hall of Representatives. The enthusiasm is very great, and the determination to support the Administration is evidently increasing in intensity.

The proprietors of the Tremont and Sherman Houses in Chicago, have invited the members of the Legislature to visit Chicago, on Friday, the 23d inst., after they have paid a visit to Joliet. Such a munificent invitation will doubtless be accepted.

The Democrats have a project to raise fourteen regiments of militia, one for each Congressional District.

A board of Fourteen Commissioners is to be elected by joint ballot to form an Army Board. The scheme is entirely unconstitutional and revolutionary, and is only one of the many on foot to endeavor to get the military power of the State into the hands of the fire-in-the-rear men.

It was Mr. Peters, not Pickett, of the Senate, that voted for the bill accepting the amendments to the Federal Constitution yesterday. Mr. Pickett voted against the bill.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

The Senate spent most of the day in discussing a resolution increasing the pay of private soldiers and a reduction of twenty-five per cent from officers, but no conclusion was arrived at.

A resolution was introduced into the House by a Copperhead, declaring the admission of West Virginia into the Union unconstitutional and favoring a national convention of all the States, at Louisville, Ky., in favor of an armistice during that period; pledging Indiana to refuse to pay taxes for compensated emancipation, all of which went to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution was adopted in the House thanking Gov. Seymour of New York, for his recent unpatriotic and peace-party message.

The Union meeting last night was a decided success, the Masonic Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by Gov. Morton, Hon. D. C. Branhan, Col. Hudson, and Senators Clayton and Newcomb.

Gov. Morton, in his speech adverted to the scheme of the Northwestern secession, which has now become the rallying cry and animating purpose of a portion of the Democratic party. He exposed its abominable character with scathing effect. He gave, at some length, a history of the operations and purposes of the secret society, which once strenuously denied by the Democrats, is now fully and even boastingly admitted. He showed how it was used to corrupt soldiers, encourage desertions, and demoralize the army, and gave incidents and facts elicited by investigation among the troops in this city. The Governor dwelt also with great earnestness on the hopes of the rebels, built on our divisions, and the certainty that the mere fact of union among ourselves would speedily end the war.

Indiana won't go into any Northwestern Confederacy, nor out of the Union, without such a fight as will make it a wreck of no value to the rebels, when they are ready to hand it over to them.

The remains of Col. Browning of the 20th Indiana, who fell at Manassas, arrived at Logansport, Indiana, to-day.

About eighty rebel officers from Murfreesboro, passed through this city last night, en route for Camp Chase.

The Democratic members of the Legislature made the following nominations last evening. For Directors of the Southern Prison, Samuel Donelson of Shelby county; George E. Greene of Knox; John F. Reed of Clark. For Directors of the Northern Prison: Thos. Sigar of Allen county; R. S. Hastings of Tippecanoe; J. H. Swear of Owen.

Majors Clendenin and North of 1st Indiana cavalry, have resigned.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND.

FOUR STEAMERS BURNED BY GUERILLAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 15, 1863.

Four steamers, the Parthenia, Trio, Charlotte and Slidell, were burned by the rebels last night on the Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson. They were loaded with stores for Rosecrans' army. The rebel force is supposed to be that of Forrest's.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 15th, 1863.

We are enjoying the full benefit to-day of a huge, real, earnest, old-fashioned, down East snow storm. More snow has fallen the past ten hours than during all the past season.

No boats up from Memphis to-day, and none expected for some days, as the Government has use for all going down of late.

Rebel prisoners to the number of 1,500 are to go from here soon for exchange.

A special courier, bearing General W. T. Sherman's official dispatches to Gen. Halleck, arrived here last evening from Memphis.

The facts in regard to his operations at Vicksburg are already before the public. We shall now see what the commander has to say.

Gen. Davis, commanding at Columbus, the hero of New Madrid and Island No. 10 gun-spiking and provision-burning notoriety, is to be superseded by Gen. Asboth. The new commander has already arrived.

Memphis letters of the 13th say that Gen. Fiske and his brigade passed down from Memphis that day, the General using the new Cincinnati steamer Ruth as flag-boat.

Gen. Grant was engaged with other Generals at Memphis in consultation on army matters. Some incline to the belief that Grant will command the next movement of importance in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

There are other side movements being planned, details of which would be contraband.

Gen. Veatch of Indiana succeeds Gen. S. A. Hurlbut as commander of the post at Memphis. Col. Anthony is Provost Marshal instead of Maj. Willard. Gen. Hamilton has command of the 16th army corps.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12, via CAIRO, Jan. 15, 1863.

Eight hundred of the sick and wounded from Gen. Sherman's late expedition, the wounded being the slightly injured, are on board hospital boats at this place. Many were allowed to remain on the battlefield forty-eight hours before being brought off.

The last train from Holly Spring comes in to-morrow. That place is burned—a proper punishment for the disloyalty of its citizens.

Two divisions of Gen. Hamilton's army corps are being transferred from Lafayette and Collierville to Memphis, to be replaced by men from McPherson's army.

Important movements to radiate from this point are placed in Gen. Hamilton's charge.

Gen. Veatch, the new post commandant here, will close our lines, Gen. Sherman's open line policy permitted too large quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions reaching the rebels. No more such transactions will be allowed for a while. The main part of the late Vicksburg expedition is lying at Milliken's Bend.

Gen. McClernand, with a portion of the forces, is moving, it is supposed, to operate against Arkansas Post, where 15,000 rebels are quartered.

Efforts are being made here to postpone the Congressional election in the 10th district, appointed for the 29th inst., to the fourth Thursday in August next, when a governor and representatives to the legislature will have to be elected.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, January 15, 1863.

During the session yesterday of the State Agricultural Board, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Geo. V. Wright, of Van Buren county, President; Peter Welenday, of Blackhawk county, Vice-President; Dr. John Shaffer, of Jefferson county, Secretary, and Edmond Smith, of Scott county, Treasurer. The only contest in the election of these gentlemen was for the office of Secretary. J. H. Wallace, of Muscatine, has for many years held this position, but rumors having reached members of the Society that his Unionism was not above suspicion, he was called upon during the session yesterday to define his position. He complied, and out of his own mouth, evidence was obtained which decided a majority of the board to vote against him. The question of politics has never been regarded in the election of officers of the Society, but this was looked upon as a case, not of party, but of ordinary patriotism, such as every citizen is bound to exhibit. Mr. Wallace's successor is a true Union man, and will make a wide-awake and capable officer.

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

The reported revocation by the President of the order suspending the collection of the $500,000 assessment was incorrect.

Guerillas fired on the pickets at the Lemoine Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, night before last, but did not venture an attack.

The payment of discharged soldiers, lately interrupted, in this department, has been resumed.

The Conservatives assisted a few soreheads to amend the Emancipation resolutions in the State Senate, to-day, so as to make them objectionable to their friends, and then assisted to vote them all down. These are the tactics to be resorted to in order to prevent the passage of the Emancipation measures this session.

Passengers are beginning to arrive freely from Springfield. They report only a few houses in the suburbs as destroyed during the late attack.

Snow has obstructed the railroad trains here to-day.

Gold is selling at fifty per cent. premium.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.—Col. Shaw, of the 14th Iowa, is here to-day on his way to Helena, where he will proceed to organize negroes and muster them into the military service. He is authorized to raise a brigade. From his appearance, I judge he is the right man in the right place.

Nine hundred and sixteen prisoners, taken at Murfreesboro, have arrived here from Louisville. There are now 1,500 prisoners here. They are to be sent to Vicksburg immediately.

A. W. Pitts of Dixon, Wm. Mannahan and E. Bowman of Sterling, are here with sanitary stores for the 13th Illinois. One box was distributed on board the City of Memphis yesterday. Several boxes will be sent to Paducah, the remainder shipped South.

There has been no arrival from Memphis to-day.

We have had a severe snow storm here since 5 p. m. yesterday.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The gunboat Carondelet, on her way to Island No. 10, when just above Fort Pillow picked up a snag, which tore away her upper works, knocked down her jack-staff, broke her hog-chains and loosed her stanchions. She was towed up to the Island by the Wilson. Two seamen were slightly injured.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15.—The bill pending before the House providing for raising $900,000,000, in the different modes mentioned, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive certificates of indebtness at par in payment of loans, whatever may be the price obtained.

Senator Wilson's Military Committee bill to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers in the hospitals, and to increase the medical force in the regular volunteer service, provides for a commutation of the rations of invalid soldiers at thirty cents instead of eighteen cents, the present rate, thereby greatly increasing their likelihood to secure delicacies indispensable to their convalescence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important House Debate.

The Peace Party Unmasking and Rebuked.

Speeches of Bingham of Ohio, and Wright of Pa.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1863.

Mr. Bingham, who had only begun to take notes and make preparations for replying when Vallandigham was half through, followed him. He said they had been favored again on that side of the House with an apology for rebellion. This should never be allowed to go the country unchallenged while an opportunity was afforded him to respond.

His colleague had come here to-day with the denunciation that this war had been made by the Executive of the United States. He started out with the oracular declaration that [illegible] said that coercion would make war; that he had abided his time, and that time the great Avenger had answered that coercion would produce war. Now he (Bingham) demanded that when gentlemen talked about posterity and the link of history that we should make up the record fairly according to the facts.

A stranger to the transition of events of the last two years, listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would not have been shed, and that civil war would not have covered this land with the shadow of its dark clouds, but for the act of the President in attempting to coerce law-abiding citizens.

This is not according to history. While the car of State was in keeping of the gentleman's party, war was already organized against the republic, and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack.

Upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent. Long before the inauguration of the President, rebel batteries were erected around Fort Sumter for no other purpose than to reduce it by force. As his colleague had raised this question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated, and who of all others was responsible for its existence. He charged here to-day, while adjudged and justified by history, that this rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "No coercion," when the rebels were organizing for disunion by force of arms, and when one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our forts, while another member of the Cabinet was sending our vessels to distant seas in order that the navy might not in the day of trial protect our flag. The gentleman, President on the 4th of December, 1860, sent in to Congress a message saying it was unconstitutional to coerce the seceding States, and that swords were never given to representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against the rebel States.

If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs and taken action against these treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, and ought to have been pursued with resolutions of impeachment.

He repeated, this rebellion would not have assumed its present dimensions but for the direliction of the preceding President.

South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, but at that time stood alone, a pitiful, contemptible State with a small army. But all her traitors could have been strangled if President Buchanan had performed his duty.

How would it have been if we had followed the example of that administration which expired, thank God, on the 4th of March, 1861? It required no foreshadowing of prophecy to see that the government would be dissolved by coercion on one side without resistance on the other. He had no doubt it grieved his colleague that the President in April, 1861, agreed to sound the note of alarm, and that he had courage, in obedience to his oath, to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution, to call for 70,000 volunteers to defend the threatened capital and violated laws. The watchman placed on the tower declared to the people the existence of armed rebellion. The people were asleep. But for this the capital would have fallen without resistance. His colleague had told them again he had never voted men or money to carry on the war. Suppose all had acted as his colleague had acted—what would have been the result? No bills would have been passed authorizing volunteers and enlistments to defend our flag, and arming, equipping and supporting in the field 600,000 men. No resistance would have been made to the rebels who have multiplied graves all over this land, a subject to which his colleague had appealed with so much tenderness and so much regard.

He did say it and challenged its contradiction, that but for the aid and comfort of his colleague and his party to this heresy, the ruin to which he points, and which has visited so many hearthstones would not have occurred. His hands are not clear of the blood shed in this war. His colleague assumed there would be no difficulty if the army were disbanded. His colleague took it for granted that secession is constitutionally right. He thought he was not mistaken in saying that it was his colleague's honest judgment. He believed the same gentleman who now talked about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, introduced here a proposition to divide the country into four sections and then legalize reunion by the consent of State Legislatures. He did not think that gentlemen occupying such a position had a right to denounce others as opponents to the Constitution. But his colleague was still for union and at the same moment disunion. Disband your armies and let war cease. Not a word about the other side, the traitors in arms. His colleague's official conduct corresponded with the declaration. He had refused men and money to carry on the war. If we all follow this course, the war would necessarily cease. The South would then surely triumph over the Union and the Constitution, and hence his colleague's resolution contemplated a final treaty of peace.

His colleague assumed that if we withdraw our armies the South will come back. By what authority is this declaration made? If he had any authority he ought to give it. He appealed to his colleague to furnish information whether by abandoning our army the rebels will come back under the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

The gentleman is silent upon the subject.

Mr. Vallandigham was understood to remark that he had answered that question by what he had already said.

Mr. Bingham resuming, remarked that he did not think that his colleague was allowed to say, quite yet, by his master, Jeff. Davis. His colleague had also argued that we could not get any more men and could not raise the necessary money by taxation to carry on the war.

He would ask his colleague by what authority he made this assertion. He doubted the correctness of his conclusions. He did not believe that millions of people from the rock bound coast of the North to the golden gate of the Pacific, were yet prepared to lay in the dust, and their hands to their face and cry, "Unclean." No, they occupy the position now they have always occupied, and he thanked God they ever would be presented to his colleague the admonition of Washington; that the constitution is as sacredly obligatory upon all, until changed by the act of the entire people.

This was a sufficient response to his colleague's assertion that the people would not pay more taxes, and would submit to the laws no longer.

Mr. Vallandigham said he was willing his colleague should volunteer.

Mr. Bingham congratulated his colleague on the progress he had made—he was actually willing that one man should volunteer. Hitherto the whole burden of his teachings had been that nobody should volunteer. [*Applause in the galleries.*] When your flag is dishonored and our sons are murdered, you sit here and refuse to donate a dollar to defend our Constitution. Talk to me about volunteering. [*Loud applause.*]

The Speaker said he should be compelled to order the galleries cleared if order were not preserved.

Mr. Bingham continued. He said his colleague undertook so speak for the great Northwest. Where did the people living there attain their model of their free commonwealth but from New England. The very first thing they did was to imitate the blessed institutions of New England.

It was an ungenerous imputation, therefore, on the people of that section to say they will lock hands with the disunionists for the sake of gain.

The debate was continued by Hon. H. B. Wright of Pa. (War Democrat). He said: I am a peace man, but I am not a peace man if peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union.

I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with the rebels, who are striking at the vitals of the Republic, upon terms which shall be alike honorable to patriotism and courage of the North. I am no coward, and while I may desire peace I shrink from no responsibility. Rebellion stands in menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very Capital itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us, I am not peace-maker, because, under the circumstances I could not be a peace man and preserve my own honor and my country.

The gentleman from Ohio said he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio anticipate from a cessation on our part of hostilities? Does he suppose that terms can be obtained from those men who are in rebellion if the North says, we will grant an armistice. Why, sir, there can be nothing which would be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion, than to have the North say that the war shall stop where it is, and let them have that republic which they have been striving for during the last two years.

Had the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio prevailed one year ago, the members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. We should not have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day, but we would have had the chief traitor and his cohorts and coadjutors occupying this hall instead of ourselves. We of the North did not bring this war and desolation on the country. We had no hand in it.

When my friend from Kentucky presented his resolutions, last July, a year ago, and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this war was for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out. It may become a war of extermination before it is ended. It was immediately forced upon us by the seceding States. We of the North were not the first who made the appeal to arms.

It was the rebellion that first fired its gun into the American flag. Rebellion first drove States from the American Union and inaugurated the reign of terror. Rebellion that raised the standard of opposition and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce, and were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages and sit down, crying peace—let the war stop.

Referring to the wish that the Northwest would go with the South, he said: I have too good opinion of the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of the Northwest to entertain for a moment the idea that they would join hands with the miserable men engaged in their country's ruin, for any compromise or arrangement by which the Union is to be dismembered.

The gentleman from Ohio has alluded to the result of the late elections as though that established the peace policy.

This change of opinion had resulted from the want of confidence in the way the war had been conducted, and the blunders of the administration. The people intend to save the country still. As to who is to blame for it is not my part to say. Perhaps the evil was in the removal of McClellan, perhaps the administration was wrong in other doings, but because blunders are committed, are we to abandon our country and liberty. Great God! Is it to be supposed because campaigns have not come up to public expectation that we are to sue for peace at the foot of treason and traitors?

Because Abraham Lincoln has issued a Proclamation emancipating the slaves, are we to allow the Republic to be rent asunder. Not at all. We must have time to change all these matters. Because certain men have triumphed at recent elections, furnishes no ground for believing that the people favor the abandonment of the war, its great feature, the preservation and salvation of the country. Politicians who indulge in this will find themselves at fault. A storm is ahead.

Gentlemen who entertain the idea that the recent elections are the result of a peace policy, will find out if the army has to be disbanded, and if the government is to be cut in two, what their responsibility will be to the people of the country, because as the government lived there shall be a day of reckoning.

The man who is on the side of liberty now, his name and reputation shall live forever, and that man who says down with your arms and let the enemy prosper and take possession of your capital, shall have a reputation and memory as infamous and damnable as that of the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. Vallandigham—I say amen to that.

Mr. Wright—The gentleman says amen. Lord bless me, he ought to have a straight-jacket on him. [Laughter.] He concluded as follows: There has been cause for the popular complaint and distrust as to the conduct of the war and the management of public affairs, but there has been no cause for them to abandon the Union and desert their country.

Demagogues cannot corrupt our people. The people desire peace, but peace upon terms alike honorable to them and the success of our free principles. They want peace, but with a whole Union, and any other terms they will indignantly reject.

Mr. Speaker—Where I stood when the rebellion broke out I stand to-day. I have undergone no change in my sentiments or opinions.

I denounced rebellion at the threshhold, I denounce it now, I have no terms to make with traitors, which look to the destruction of the Union. I am satisfied no other can be obtained. The war has cost me its trials and tribulations, I can truly close with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle: "I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood secured, and flourished in a civil war."

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1863.

Cyrus W. Field had a consultation with the Military and Naval Committees to-day, in joint session on the propositions which have been made to the Government by the eminent ocean telegraph cable manufacturers, Glass & Co. of Edinburg, to connect all points held by our armies along the Atlantic and Gulf coast by submarine cable, which shall stretch from point to point along the coast, from Washington to New Orleans. They offer to furnish and lay the cable, and deliver the wire in good working order to the Government at a cost of about $1,000 per mile. The project meets with considerable favor. A prominent member of the Government made a remark in this connection to Mr. Field, which may be significant.

He said if we could only have the proposed line laid by next Saturday, its use for twenty-four hours would be worth to the Government more than the whole cost of laying it.

It is believed that a rapid concentration of hitherto independent forces is rapidly going on, with a view to repairing the Vicksburg disaster.

The recent destruction of the Holly Springs Railroad and the falling back on Memphis are parts of some cheering movement.

An informal Democratic caucus is being held to-night to discuss their policy in reference to the issues raised by Vallandigham's speech. It seems that some of the Democrats feel alarmed. They think Vallandigham showed his hand too openly, &c. Some really loyal, including of course, all the war Democrats, flatly refuse to follow his lead.

Mr. Vallandigham received a declaration to-night from an eminent Democratic politician, and once a candidate of his party for Governor, that henceforth their former personal relations were at at an end.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed on a joint resolution, which will probably be introduced in the House to-morrow, providing for the issue of fifty million legal tender notes to pay the army and navy.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

It becomes more and more evident that the Democrats are alarmed at Vallandigham's speech and are perplexed for a policy. They begin to realize since they are in power that they must either be for Jeff. Davis or for Lincoln, but they fear Vallandigham has come out a little too openly for the former.

They disapprove even more, however, of Wright's (of Pa.) speech.

Even Allen of Ohio denounced it as unworthy of any member of their party.

Some efforts are making for a much needed reorganization of the Adjutant General's Department. Thomas has heard of it, and fearful of losing his place, has written to the Military Committee, protesting against any change, and especially against any being made without consulting him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Massachusetts men here intended to serenade Sumner, to-night, in honor of his re-election, but hearing of their intention he intimated he preferred the funds subscribed for the music should be donated to the Massachusetts Soldiers' Relief Association here, which was done.

The military court bill of Senator Wilson authorizes the Judge Advocate of the court martial to issue process to compel the appearance of witnesses, as in the criminal courts of the States in which such court martials shall sit.

The Attorney General, in a reply to a resolution of the House, asking why the confiscation act has not been enforced in the District of Columbia, enclosed a letter from Mr. Carrington, United States District Attorney, stating that in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to him by the military authorities, with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the law as it stands, are so serious as to cause grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be obtained in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it. The Attorney General, in his direct reply to the resolution, says that there has not been any judgment of condemnation rendered in the courts in either of the confiscation acts passed by Congress, but that no unnecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands.

He states that the law requires that the facts constituting guilt and consequent forfeiture, shall be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District Attorney to avoid hasty and improvident seizures, whilst he has urged upon them all vigilance in forcing the law.

He further says that the President charged him with the execution of the law only last November, and since then he has been arranging with the District Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, and has just completed his arrangements.

The Attorney General concludes by stating that he encloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law, prepared by the District Attorney, the adoption of which he does not however urge.

The proposed amendment provides that the United States District Attorney of any district may institute proceedings *in rem.* by petition praying the condemnation of the property seized, and after reasonable public notice, if the party fail to appear, the court shall adjudicate the case as though the facts had been proved.

The bill authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 legal tender notes for the immediate payment of the army and navy is a law.

No more passes are granted to the army of the Potomac at present.

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis' Annual Message.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, January 15, 1863.

Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important feature of the news is Jeff. Davis' annual message. After briefly referring to the campaign, since his last annual message, he says the anticipations which entered into the contest, have now ripened into conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed, but earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as has been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to endure any suffering and continue to sacrifice forever prolonged until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of the States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established.

He then referred back to the history and day that four of the States now forming a portion of the Confederacy were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maratime powers of Europe, in a treaty of peace concluded in 1783.

He reviews the history of the confederation and the ultimate reunion of the States, and asserts that the new confederate States were members of the Union, with the right as independent sovereignties to secede, when, in their judgment, their safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England, France, and other European powers, to confine themselves to recognising the self-evident fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this conclusion, that their course of action was but an actual decision against the South and in favor of the Union, at the same time tending to prolong hostilities.

He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusions of a treaty, with the United States, for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of, in foreign ports, prizes which their privateers had captured.

This he thinks one of the direct shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances by the Confederacy to the neutral European ports and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade, neutral Europe has received these remonstrances in almost unbroken silence, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States. He, however, asserts he has no complaint to make that these nations have declared neutrality. In speaking of the war he says: It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States at different points. Since my last communication one Gen. McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The government of the United States after promising examination and explanation in regard to the charges made against Gen. Butler, has, by its subsequent action after, renewed efforts on my part to obtained some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence.

I have accordingly branded him an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes, if he should fall into the hands of any of the forces.

Recently I have received information of another General by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in West Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats, of shooting one recusant, besides burning his house and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces.

This subject has also been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, but with faint hopes of any disapprobation of the act.

In relation to Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he says:

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breast of our fellowmen of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extirmination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defense.

Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man, is tinctured by a profound sentiment of contempt for the rage which he discloses.

As far as regards the actions of this government on such criminals, as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by forces in any of the States embraced in the "Proclamation," that they be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States provided for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections. In its political aspect, this measure possesses great signification, and to it in this light, I would invite your attention. It affords to our people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purpose by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges.

Speaking of the financial affairs of the Confederacy, he says it is true at the close of the war our debt will be large, but it will be due

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New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address "J E C," at the Tribune office. ja16-x139-3t

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework—English, Scotch or German. Must have good references. Inquire at 131 South Peoria street. ja16-x131-1t

WANTED—On the North Side, [illegible] street, a few boarders where the comforts of a home can be had. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 4096. ja16-x166-3tnet

WANTED—To Merchants and others. A first-class Book-Keeper, who has four hours to spare every day, wishes to write up a set of books at a moderate salary. Apply in note to "A B," Post Office Box 4061. ja16-x131-3t

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers; no ink used, (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing, linen, superseded. Samples and prices of each sent on receipt of thirty cents to E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 38. ja16-x143-2w

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, for a child three months old. A German woman preferred. Apply at the office of Dr. C. G. SMITH, 96 East Washington street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. or 2 and 3 P. M. ja16-x141-1w

WANTED—A first-class Salesman to sell goods by sample in Chicago, from store to store. Experienced men of good address only need apply. T. S. BAKER & CO., 134 Randolph street, (Room 1.) ja16-x142-1t

WANTED.—A Scotchman wants a permanent situation. Will try to make himself generally useful and profitable to his employer. Some experience in business. Has a family, and not afraid to work. Address, "M," P. O. Box 4161, Chicago, Ill. ja16-x138-3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man that writes a good business hand, understands Book-Keeping, and is a good accountant. Salary not so much of an object as a situation. Can give good reference from last employer. Address Post Office Box 4061. ja16-x140-3t

WANTED.—A Widower, fifty years old, and a gentleman of property in a Country Village in Iowa, is desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance with a respectable widow of about forty-five years, possessed of $3,000. All communications strictly confidential. Address "E S," Post Office Box 3862, stating when and where an interview can be had within four days. ja16-x145-1t

WANTED—By a Lady, in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Washington street, a commodious Room, suitable for a Select Primary School. Address Mrs. H. WILLIAMS, Post Office, Chicago. ja16-x137-3t

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS, In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., &c., "JEWELER," P. O. Box 4576, Chicago. ja16-x129-1m

WANTED, MILL SITE. In a good grain-growing district, with a water communication to the Lakes. Address "SUFFOLK," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill. ja16-x136-3t

WANTED—A Lard Renderer. One who can bring his papers as a first-class Kettle Renderer can apply at 49 West Madison street immediately. Steady work and good pay. STEVENS & LANE. ja16-x146-3t

WANTED—By a young man now attending the Law School in this city, to exchange a first-class Open Buggy for board in a respectable private family or boarding house. Address "LAW STUDENT," P. O. Box 4797, Chicago, with real name, giving locality. ja16-x163-3t

WANTED—To invest, a small cash capital in some already established indoor business, by a man who has good business habits and is willing to devote his whole time and attention to business. Address a line through the Post Office to "W. CHARLES," stating where an interview can be had. ja16-x145-3t

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4253 Chicago, enclosing a stamp. de1-x637-3m-net

BOARDING.—Two large rooms to let, unfurnished, with board, by a family residing on Sangamon street, convenient to a street railroad. Address Box 4549. ja16-x140-5t

FOUND—Money. A sum of money found at P. MACFARLANE'S, 44 and 46 Lasalle street. The owner may have it by applying at the above address, proving property and paying charges. ja16-x150-3t

FOUND—Saturday morning, Jan. 3d, 1863, on the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, when at or near Decatur Station, (train going north,) a POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money, memorandum, &c. Also, a piece of paper which promises to be good for five dollars six months after a treaty of peace with Jeff Davis. We will send it as directed on receiving satisfactory description. MORKHOUSE, WELLS & CO., Decatur, Ill. ja16-x160-3t

FOR SALE—One new ten horse and one second-hand four horse power Portable Engine. Inquire of A. N. WOOD, at Sherman House, Chicago. ja16-x168-1w

FOR SALE.—The stock and moveable fixtures of a well located Retail Grocery, now doing a good business, will be sold cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 20, or apply to J. CARPENTER, corner Market and Washington streets. ja16-x164-3t

FOR SALE—At Shelton's & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market street near Washington, a good PONY SLEIGH, a few Cutters, and some Robe, suitable for Buggy Bodies. Price, $12.00. ja16-x165-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A nice Cottage House, with lease of lot, situated on Fargnar street, near Blue Island avenue. Inquire at 140 Blue Island avenue. ja16-x147-3t

FOR SALE.—Horse for sale cheap. I will sell a smart Horse very cheap for cash, or will trade for any thing I can use. Apply immediately at 48 State street, (up stairs.) ja16-x154-3t

FOR SALE—Sleighs. Two two-seat Sleighs for sale at the Carriage Manufactory on State street, one block south of Twelfth street. ja16-x156-3t JOHN J. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—Two superior 60 horse power direct Flue Boilers, made of best No. 1 charcoal hammered iron. Have been used about three months, and are for sale in order to replace with larger size. Inquire of W. M. EGAN & CO., 128 South Water street. ja16-x132-6tnet

DR. D. MACRAE respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he has permanently located in this city, with the purpose of practicing in all branches of the MEDICAL PROFESSION. Office, 59 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. D. MACRAE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (late U. S. A.) ja16-x144-1m

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE sale of the best Iron Feed Mill and Sheller combined now in use. I will warrant them to do all they are recommended to do. They are used by horse, steam, water or wind power. Many valuable improvements have been made of late. Any information will be given by calling on me at Buxton's Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells street, or addressing Post Office Box 2989. G. SHEPARD, Agent. ja16 x150-1w

WHITE WILLOW CUTTINGS. Any quantity of the above for sale from the old established Nursery of SAMUEL EDWARDS, "The Evergreens," La Moille, Bureau County, Ill., at $5 per 1,000. FRED. S. DAY, 10 Dearborn street. ja16-x169-3w-2dp

CHICAGO PACKING BOX FACTORY, Nos. 112, 114, 116 and 118 Ohio street, southeast corner of Franklin street. BOXES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER, On the shortest notice. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Post Office Box 163, North Branch. ja16-x161-3t

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! Stylish, Light, Durable, Cheap. Call and examine our stock. Also a few second-hand Sleighs for sale. H. & G. N. WILLETTS, Corner State and Twelfth streets. ja16-x157-1w

FOR SALE—A very choice piece of well improved North Clark Street Property, At a figure that will make it a PAYING INVESTMENT. Also, a desirable piece of property on Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. Improved property to exchange for Farms. CLARKSON & HIGH, Real Estate Brokers, 8[illegible] Clark st. ja16-x152-3t

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862. Now being prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, will be received at his office. Persons wishing copies will please send in their orders at once, as only a limited number will be published. Price to subscribers 20 cents per copy. The work will be issued about the middle of February, 1863. Persons wishing their Card inserted will be charged 25c. extra on the whole number subscribed for by them. ja16-x161-12tnet SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle

New Advertisements.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 69 Lake street, Chicago.

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER HAS BEEN IN USE EIGHT YEARS, And although there have been many Filters invented none combine The Downward & Upward Filtration, TOGETHER WITH The Use of the Earthen Jar, That renders the KEDZIE FILTER So pre-eminent. For sale at 47 VANSHAACK'S 47 47 State Street, AND 237 A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 239 237 & 239 State street. [ja15-x68-3tnet]

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT NEW YORK RATES. THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER, CANADA CURRENCY, AND OLD TREASURY NOTES. Legal Tender Notes Bought and Sold. LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED At an advance on other markets. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 36 Clark Street, Chicago. ja5-y76-6tnet

CHARLES L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

OILS ON CONSIGNMENT. 500 Bbls. LARD OIL. 600 Bbls. KEROSENE OIL. 250 Bbls. LINSEED OIL. We offer the above Oils to the trade at lowest prices. ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, 107 South Water street.

FEATHERS. 2,000 lbs. Prime Live Geese Feathers, at low figures, to close consignment. ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, ja15-x127-3tnet 107 South Water street.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. New Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, WITH GREAT AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. The best Shuttle Machine in the world for TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS OR FAMILY USE. FIRST PREMIUM In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS. Salesroom, 115 Lake street. ja5-y810-6tnet

BOYD'S QUOTATIONS. Currency the Standard. Legal Tender Notes, small premium, 1-5 to 1-4. Bank State of Indiana, 3-4 to 1. Bank State of Iowa, par to 1-10 prem. The rates for buying Gold, Silver and Demand Notes Fluctuated every hour, and no reliable quotation can be given. Do not Sell without being Posted. I HAVE Telegraphic Dispatches of Every Change IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, Which information is Free to all Interested In the price of Gold. [illegible] JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 32 Clark street. ja14-x84-6tnet

WORK BOXES, ROGERS' POCKET KNIVES, ROGERS' SETS SCISSORS, TRAVELING BAGS, PEARL CARD CASES, IVORY CARD CASES, SHELL CARD CASES, SILVER CARD CASES, PEARL PORTEMONNAIES, SHELL PORTEMONNAIES. A large assortment of the very best goods. SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street

POPE & SLOCUM, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, NO. 122 CLARK STREET. [ja12-y61-6tnet]

INSURANCE. We represent the following New York Companies: Continental, Security, Metropolitan, Market, North American, Goodhue, Columbia. R. W. PHILLIPS, A. H. WARD. R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, AND HOSE. 131 LAKE STREET.

MODEL COOK STOVE, With two ovens for COAL OR WOOD. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

HAS THE PRESIDENT THE POWER?

No intelligent citizen can doubt that the President of the United States, made by the Constitution commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has the power to do whatever can be done, according to the laws of civilized warfare, to suppress this most wicked rebellion. Nay, more; that under his oath, that he will to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," it is his solemn duty to do it.

If he fails in this, he becomes an imbecile or a traitor, subject to impeachment at the bar of the Senate. That the edict of freedom to three millions of slaves issued by the President does tend to weaken the rebels, and to restore the supremacy of the Constitution over the treasonable States, the rebels themselves have furnished the most convincing testimony. Now, against the common sense, and the common honesty of mankind, see with what base fustian the organ of Jeff. Davis tries to throw doubt upon the powers, and infamy upon the character of President Lincoln. The following, italics and all, is from the *Times* of yesterday:

Is there any man in his sober senses who is so silly as to believe, or might there to be any so dishonest as to assert, that the wise and prudent framers of the constitution were so fond of the ONE MAN POWER as to place it either within the civil or military authority of the President to "proclaim" away twelve hundred millions of dollars' worth of private property.

But one honest answer can be given to the question, and that answer brands Abraham Lincoln as a usurper.

A lie put in the form of a question or made to take "any other shape" cannot become the truth. No language can do that. Against the mere supposition that "the wise and prudent framers of the constitution" would not put the power into the hands of the President to suppress the rebellion, the fact stands out plain as the light of the sun at noonday, that they actually did grant that power and did make it his solemn duty to enforce it. As commander-in-Chief he must use every means in his power to suppress the rebellion. The Constitution and duty to his country and his God, leave him no choice; if he believes, as he certainly does, that freeing the slaves in the rebel States tends to put down the rebellion, then he must do it.

Notice also the twaddle of the Vermont renegade about "property!" The President has "proclaimed away twelve hundred millions of dollars' worth of *private property*." Was ever impudence more glaring, effrontry more brazen! Have not these traitors forfeited all their property, negroes and all, and to use the language of an eloquent Southern man, "their infernal necks" besides? While the fields of Murfreesboro and Vicksburg are drenched in the blood of our noblest citizens, this emissary of the traitors who have slaughtered them, is prating about their "private property!" It reminds us of the Revolutionary traitor spoken of by Patrick Henry, who amid the joyous shouts of the victory at Yorktown, went about hoarsely bawling, "Beef! beef!!" Amid the shouts of victory, and the gloom that settles over the homes of our brothers slaughtered at Murfreesboro, Storey is shouting himself hoarse about the niggers of the rebels. *Twelve hundred millions of dollars' worth of niggers!* Private property forsooth! If our government was not the most humane, as well as the strongest government on earth, such blatant treason would meet its reward as quick as lightning could bring the order from Washington.

THE 36th ILL. VOL.—COL. GREUSEL.

This noble regiment has again won the brightest laurels on the bloody field of Murfreesboro. It is a living witness that active field service does not wear out a regiment, if its officers are men of sense and do their duty, half so fast as lying idle in the camp. It may be remembered that it was raised at Aurora, and its officers and men are all citizens of that and the neighboring counties. A writer to the *Beacon* gives the following account of its wanderings and service:

We left Camp Hammond, Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1861, with 1,183 men. The regiment has been in the service fifteen months, marched 2,800 miles—520 miles by steamboat, 1,019 by railroad, and 1,261 on foot. We have done military duty in five Southern States—Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Tennessee, besides traveling extensively in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

We have been in four severe battles—Pea Ridge, March 6th, 7th, and 8th; company A, cavalry at Iuka, Corinth September, and the regiment at Chaplin Hill, near Perryville, Kentucky, October 8th, 1862. We had twenty-eight men and two commissioned officers killed in battle and died of their wounds. Twenty-two men have died in our regimental hospital under care of our own surgeons and nurses; sixteen have died in general and post hospitals, three have died at home while absent from the regiment on furlough, making the total deaths in the regiment from all causes since it left Aurora, sixty-nine.

And again, at the fearful struggle of Murfreesboro, this splendid regiment, side by side with our own 88th, (Second Board of Trade,) won immortal honor. They showed themselves among the bravest of the brave, and have earned a name which history will ever cherish.

And right here we have a word to say for their gallant Colonel, N. Greusel. His regiment owes much of its efficiency and success to his care and superior military knowledge and experience. From the first battle at Pea Ridge he distinguished himself, and earned then and there a Brigadier General's star. If we mistake not, he was ruled out because the list was full. He commanded for a long time the brigade of which his regiment formed a part, till just previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, when the lamented Gen. Sill was assigned to it. In every characteristic which goes to form a brave and successful officer, Col. Greusel stands pre-eminent. He has won his stars. We hope President Lincoln will at once award them.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The situation of the Copperhead portion of the Democrats at the present time is a very peculiar one. All political parties have, of course, sought support in all parts of the country; but the Democrats have always been the most successful in getting votes in the Southern States. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, in 1854, nearly all of the slave States have been Democratic. South Carolina always was. Acting in concert, politically, with the most ultra slaveholders, it became necessary for Northern Democrats to say nothing against slavery, to denounce those who did, and to become its apologists, if not its defenders. If their Southern allies threatened rebellion, they could not reprove them, but used this very traitorous and rebellious threat for the purpose of obtaining Northern votes. They have been in this position for many years, and their editors, orators, and prominent men had become committed over and over again. At the last Presidential election, the Democrats and all the slaveholders were opposed to the party now in power, and of course were chagrined at the defeat. Speaking politically, the Administration party was their enemy and the slaveholders their allies in the contest. When the taking of Sumter was flashed through the country, the whole North, Democrats and all, were aroused as one man, and for the moment party was forgotten. But as time passed along, the Democratic organization still continuing, their editors still compelled to write for their party, and local elections, with their prizes of office, still recurring, to secure which a party rallying cry was necessary, the Democrats settled back into their old fixed habits of thought and action. Since the organization of the government, although extreme party spirit may have been injurious, yet there was no time before when it endangered the very existence of the nation; but that such would be the result now, it seems to us, that no sane man will deny. The main object of the present Administration is to put down the rebellion—so much so, that for the sake of the argument, it may be considered the only one. All opposition to the Administration then is opposition to putting down the rebellion. The rebels oppose it by arms, and by denunciation or argument; the Northern Democrats in the same way, except the arms. The London *Times* does not speak more disparagingly of our cause, or denounce the Administration more severely than do the Democratic editors: nor does Jeff. Davis complain more bitterly of the proclamation than they do. The rebels are seeking to induce foreign nations to make war upon us and destroy us; and the bogus Democrats, unwittingly perhaps, are aiding in the same thing. The rebels are seeking to divide us, and proposed in their Congress to make an alliance with the Northwestern States, and the Democrats, by throwing out slurs against New England, are aiding in this very attempt. Our Government is a people's Government. The Administration can do nothing without the confidence and support of the people. The Democrats are working incessantly to undermine this support. Are they not committing suicide? Can they not see that a crisis exists where patriotism must take the place of partisanship, or all will be lost?

GOVERNOR RAMSEY.

Alexander Ramsey was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota on Wednesday last. Without making any comparisons to the disparagement of the other candidates, it is simply just to Gov. Ramsey, to say that it will be a source of congratulation to the whole country that a gentleman so eminent for his patriotic devotion to principle, so able, so wise, and so good a man has been chosen to represent the noble young State of Minnesota in the council halls of the nation. He is one of the men on whom the country in her darkest hours can rely with the most unflinching confidence. He at least will never desert her.

☞ Estimating the present issues of the banks at $200,000,000 and the profits on circulation at six per cent., and we find that the bankers' profits on their debts amount to $12,000,000 per annum. This profit constitutes their reasons against discontinuing the system. They are strong ones, it must be confessed. But look at the "reasons" pecuniary that may be adduced on the other side: In consequence of an excessive issue of paper currency by the banks and the government, gold has advanced to 148 per cent. In other words, a paper dollar, whether issued by the banks or government, is at this moment worth but sixty-eight cents in coin or property. The present currency of the country exceeds $400,000,000, and on which the people have suffered a loss of thirty-two cents on each dollar, or $128,000,000 in the aggregate, and every further fall of one per cent. is a dead loss of $4,000,000 more. In order, therefore, that a class of persons with especial privileges may draw from the people $12,000,000 of interest on their due bills, called bank notes, the public is obliged to suffer the tremendous loss of $128,000,000 on the circulating medium. If the $200,000,000 of bank notes were retired within the next thirty days, and no more greenbacks were emitted, gold would go down almost, if not entirely, to par. In other words, the legal tender notes would rise in value until they approached the gold standard. It is true the special privilege gentlemen would lose some of their gains, but the people would recover $128,000,000 of their money. Why does Congress hesitate to impose a tax on bank issues? Which do they represent, the shinplaster shops or the people?

"Arbitrary Arrests."

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York, during its December term, had the subject of "arbitrary arrests" by the National Administration before it, but immediately dismissed in the case under consideration. For a third time these arrests were brought before the Grand Jury, under the charge of Judge McCunn, on Monday last. Judge McCunn, we are happy to say, although a staunch Democrat, took very independent and logical ground upon the subject. He is opposed to bringing it up in this manner and in "these times of trouble and of heated political passions." He reminded the grand jurors that they could only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of that court; and if the offense was not committed here, no indictment could be found at all. He, moreover, advocated giving such cases the widest latitude of a preliminary examination before a proper magistrate, so that the accused might have the benefit of confronting the witnesses against him, and the privilege of cross-examining them, before being compelled to meet them at the bar of a criminal court.

Endorsing the Proclamation.

The citizens of Polo, Ogle county, held an enthusiastic meeting, on the evening of the 8th, to endorse the President's proclamation of freedom. The Presbyterian church, the largest in town, was filled to overflowing. F. G. Petrie, esq., presided, and J. C. Brown and E. G. Ferris acted as Vice Presidents. Dr. S. M. Slade offered a series of resolutions, fully endorsing the President's proclamation, which we regret we have not room for. The meeting was most ably addressed by Hon. J. V. Eustace of Dixon, and an excellent choir gave some fine music. A collection, amounting to seventy-five dollars was taken up for the patriotic "boys" in the army.

AN "ARBITRARY ARREST IN RICHMOND."—A Tennessee Baptist clergyman named Graves, recently made an extended tour to the North, and then returned to Richmond where he very innocently supposed there would be no harm in publishing the results of his observations. He accordingly did so. His statements were calculated to show that the resources, energy and determination of the North would in the end, notwithstanding present appearances, prove too much for the South. For this he was arrested and sent to prison. So it appears that a man must keep his opinions to himself in Richmond if they are unfavorable to the final success of the rebellion. Davis is unwilling that his dupes should know the truth.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it is currently believed in that vicinity that the famous guerilla chief, Morgan, is none other than a fellow named Timothy Fuller, who formerly lived in Erie county, Penn., and was sent thence to the penitentiary for cattle stealing. After serving out his time he went to Kentucky, and changed his name to Morgan. He is in congenial business now.

☞ Cutler, the Independent Democrat elected by the Republicans to the Legislature from Albany county, persistently votes for Dean, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, thereby making a tie and preventing the organization of the House. To show that he misrepresents his constituents we publish the vote of his district, viz: Wadsworth, 2,528; Seymour, 2,336.

☞ Gunpowder made of paper is the latest novelty. A letter from Copenhagen says that the Royal Artillery Board of Denmark has just made successful experiments with the new material. Common packing paper was in the course of ten or fifteen minutes transformed into a very powerful kind of gunpowder, and a number of shots were fired with it.

☞ Parson Brownlow addressed the workingmen of Louisville, Ky., last evening. He has also been invited by distinguished members of the Kentucky Legislature to deliver an address in Frankfort, to which he has assented.

☞ In the Jefferson county (Ky.) Circuit Court, on Monday, the case of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis for manslaughter, (in killing Gen. Nelson) was continued until the next term.

☞ The statement that Col. Blake, of the 9th Indiana, was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, is a mistake. He was not hurt. This we have from the Lieut. Col. of the regiment.

Battle of Parker's Cross Roads.

The following is a list of casualties to the 7th Wisconsin regiment in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31, 1862:

KILLED.—Sergt. Minot J. Marvin; Sergt. Alfred A. [illegible]; Corp. L. C. Clark.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Samuel Hays, in hip; Corp. John Graham, since dead; Lewis Conklin, shoulder; Charles Willard, hand; H. T. Barritt, leg; Andrew J. Wright, leg; Charles Rossiter, chest; Orville Austin, foot.

PRISONERS.—[illegible], Elisha Thompson, William [illegible], George [illegible], Rufus Bishop, William B. Holliston, William Chisolm, John Ealing, Charles Clement, Jackson Thompson. [illegible]—Charles Folsom.

Lieut. O. H. GREEN, Com'd'g Battery.

VALLANDIGHAM ON THE UNION.

How He Would go to Work to Restore the Union.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

[The following portion of our Washington special dispatch of Wednesday evening came to hand too late for our last issue. Speaking of the important discussion in the House on that day, our reporter proceeds:]

As no debate of such significance has occurred for a long time, and as a wrong report went West, or one likely to be too meagre to be satisfactory, it is thought worth the heavy expense of transmitting very full abstracts by special dispatch. The following is a full, faithful synopsis of Vallandigham's very remarkable speech, delivered to-day.

After reviewing briefly the efforts to compromise at the session of 1860-61, and the beginning of the war, and the scenes that followed, his own position and the failure of the war, he next proceeded to consider the question—"Can the Union of these States be yet restored, and how can it be done?" He maintained that reunion was not only possible, but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He argued the question at length, from history, citing many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that. There was no radical difference in the white race here to prevent it; that all the original causes which led to union—common descent, consanguinity, language, manners, laws, defenses, interest and the domestic tranquility, all existed in full force yet. Some of them were much stronger now than at first, and further that artificial causes had sprung up since—works of improvement, multiplying travel, trade, migration and intercourse—and certain less material but equally strong ties—common history, national republican songs, battle fields. He maintained also that the causes which led to disunion were not eternal and incradical, and were weaker than those which tended to reunion; that slavery was not the cause, but only the development of the [illegible]; that there is no irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor, the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States; that the fundamental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free; and that such a union was in fact the strongest of all popular governments. He contended that nothing keeps us apart now excepting hate, antagonism and revenge, and that war heats these passions seven times hotter, and that while it lasts, reunion cannot commence. He insisted that prejudices should be overcome. He explained the origin of the jealousies between New England and the South, tracing them to difference of manners, habits and social life, and different ideas of religion, morals and politics. He rejected the idea of excluding New England, and insisted there was now a large Puritan and conservative element in New England, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme and fanatical Puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He referred to Roger Williams as the founder of a New England civilization, different from that of the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South, nor the South from the North. He spoke of the geographic ties which bound them together. He said the Northwest would not separate from the South, and that the day which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East. He asserted that there was no cause for controversy, except slavery, and that the agitation of that subject as a political element, must cease. We must return to the old constitutional and actual base of fifty years ago—the three-fifths rule—speedy and ready return of fugitive slaves; no more agitation, and the transit and the temporary sojourning of masters with their slaves in the free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was not willing to pay it must finally declare for separation—disunion. He argued that the South was interested just as much as we in a reunion. He spoke of the terms of slavery on the old basis, and the way to effect a reunion, referring to the almost exact similarity of the two constitutions—Federal and Confederate—and of the impossibility of keeping up two such governments, with a national boundary. He said the only difficulty in the way of reunion was a want of the will to reunite, and that while the war lasted that will would never exist. He said that if the country was really tired of the war and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure expended, and misery inflicted on both, he would then propose this. He denied this was a formal recognition, to which, for obvious reasons, he would not consent. It was an informal recognition; and so was exchange of prisoners, flags of truce. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fractured limb to heal it, admits that it is broken.

It would not do to say that the government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed and would always fail. Neither ought anybody complain that one would be hung. Neither would there be, though the war lasted fifty years. But if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrong-doers of the Administration rejoice and be exceeding glad. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration.

He spoke also of the important lessons which the war had taught on both sides, exploding anti-slavery errors, proving the strength of the South, and that slavery, instead of a weakness, was a power; that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said, too, that the South had learned that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors and taught us the wisdom of a century, and if we would only reunite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever.

Stop fighting, make an armistice—no formal treaty; withdraw our army from the seceded States; reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment; declare absolute free trade between the North and South; buy and sell, agree upon a Zollverein; recall your fleets; break up your blockade; reduce your navy; restore travel; open up railroads; reestablish the telegraph; reunite your express companies; no more Monitors and iron-clads; but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion; visit the North and West; visit the South; exchange newspapers; emigrate; intermarry. Let slavery alone; hold elections at the appointed times; let us choose a new President in 1864; and when the gospel of peace shall have descended again from heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of Abolitionism, and hate been expelled, let your clergy and their churches meet again in Christian intercourse, North and South. Let the secret orders and voluntary associations, everywhere, reunite as brethren once more—in short, give to all the natural, and all the official causes which impel us together, their fullest sway. Let time do his office—drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passions, and making herb, grass, and tree, to grow again upon the hundred battle fields of this this terrible war.

Whoever believed that war would restore the Union, whoever was for a war of abolition of slavery or disunion, or whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said, but he had always been for the Union, and would not surrender it now. In youth he desired to live to see the 100th anniversary of American Independence, and as orators exult in our growing glories and greatness of the still United States, he hoped for it yet sooner if possible. In any event, let that be the day of the great restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the revolution. If we secured peace now, and began reunion, all would be well. If not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy.

He concluded by a reference to his readiness to yield up personal interests and the material rewards of ambition just now, to the future, and the good of his country.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863.

A NEW MOVE AGAINST THE OLD CABINET.

When the refusal of Secretary Seward's resignation by the President left him still in office, it was not believed that the conclusion of the matter was reached. Such was the belief of the worshippers of the little wizard, to be sure, of those who regard him as a necessary part of the machinery of the government, who, during the interregnum, sneeringly asked where his successor was to be found, and on its termination assured astonished hearers that he would, in his great office, wait till 1864. But it was not believed by most impartial observers; by the foreign Ministers, for example, who laid wagers that he would be relieved before the end of the winter; by those who knew the strength of the opposition, active and dormant, and know, too, how near it came to success, and by what treachery it was defeated.

WHO THE AGITATORS ARE.

The signs are that another attempt will soon be made to purge the Cabinet, and this time from quarters, the representatives of which did not arrive in season to participate in the Senatorial movement. Such New Yorkers as James W. Beekman, representing, I should be afraid to say how many millions of capital, and backed up by a large moneyed interest, and Judge White, a public man, who has been here twice before at the head of committees, of whom President King and Wm. Curtis Noyes were members, whose mission it was to counterbalance Border State and Seward influence, and to urge the President to a vigorous prosecution of the war, are here. Chancellor Tappan also is here, and has presented a paper to the President in which he sets forth in the forcible and eloquent language which he knows how to command, the necessity for a courageous and united Cabinet, for a firm administration of the Government, an unflinching conduct of the war and a thorough enforcement of the policy marked out in the New Year's proclamation of freedom, showing how necessary it is to take steps to these ends if we would crush the hopes of our foes in Europe and here, and quicken those of loyal Americans abroad and at home. The recent return of Chancellor Tappan from Europe authorizes him to speak as to the state of feeling there, and his wide acquaintance and earnest spirit give weight to his observations respecting the condition of things here. It is to be hoped that this paper, of which, as it is considered of a strictly private character, I am perhaps wrong in saying this much, will at the proper time be given to the public. Those who have seen it speak in the strongest terms of its excellent quality. I am told that Mr. Tappan is seeking in high places for men of like courage with himself, and that his search has, up to this time, been almost entirely unsuccessful. He, with the New York gentlemen, some of whom have been named, had an interview with the President yesterday, in the course of which application was made of the general principles elucidated in the paper which the President has already had an opportunity of reading.

WILL THE SENATE ASSIST?

These earnest men, representatives of the thought and business of the country, are being brought into relations with the leading Republican Senators, whom they unfortunately did not arrive soon enough to assist, in the work which all have at heart, at its inception a month ago. It may not consist with the dignity of the Senate to offer advice again in a quarter from which it was rejected; the body may be unable to furnish other aid than such "moral support" as Gortchakoff proffered to Napoleon: it may not have the courage to appear in the matter at all, as a body. But I judge that, if there be a reasonable probability of success in the movement, Republican Senators will give the Executive to understand that they are to-day as they were when the committee of nine first called upon him, in favor of "partial reconstruction of the Cabinet," by which many mean a total reconstruction, and almost all, one, *minus* Mr. Seward.

THE CHARACTER OF THE "SENATORIAL DICTATION."

We commend to those who have railed at the action of the caucus, as dictatorial and arrogant, the following calm and temperate paper, written by Senator Collamer, and read to the President by him as chairman of the committee of nine. This was the official utterance of the caucus, this alone—the resolution urging the importance of a "partial reconstruction of the Cabinet"—being a matter within the knowledge of the caucus alone, and the remarks of its authorized committee being simply the expression of their individual views, called forth by the President's inquiries with regard to the precise significance of the paper which had been read to him. To be sure, the caucus is in a sense responsible for the general spirit and drift of the remarks of the Senators composing the committee, since they were selected with a full knowledge of their opinions. But the formal action of the caucus is embodied in Senator Collamer's paper, which was approved when reported to the caucus by its committee. In this only the Senatorial majority spoke as a body. That paper, from which the seal of secrecy has been removed, is as follows:

SENATOR COLLAMER'S PAPER.

A meeting of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States, at which they were all present but two, after full consultation came unanimously to the following conclusive (one present not voting.)

1st. The only course of sustaining this Government and restoring and preserving the national existence and perpetuating the national integrity is by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war; the same being a patriotic and just war, on the part of this nation, produced by and rendered necessary to suppress a causeless and atrocious rebellion.

2d. The theory of our Government and the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet council, agreeing with him in political principles and general policy and that all important public measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obviously necessary condition of things without which no Administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not now exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

3d. The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen, who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes first above stated.

4th. It is unwise and unsafe to counsel the direction, conduct or execution of any important military operation or separate general command or enterprise in this war to any one who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the same principles and purposes first above stated.

The Republican Senators of the United States, entertaining the most unqualified confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, identified as they are with the success of his administration profoundly impressed with the critical condition of our national affairs, and deeply convinced that the public confidence requires a practical regard to the above propositions and principles, feel it their duty, from the positions they occupy respectfully to present them for executive consideration and action.

In these days of timidity, it is gratifying to know that there are cowards on the wrong side as well as on the right. Gov. Seymour nerved himself the point of summoning the Police Commissioners before him, but not to the sticking point of attempting to force them to obey his summons, after he learned that they would resist as illegal the effort to carry out his purpose. Those who knew Seymour were prepared for this lame and impotent conclusion. But his supporters in New York city were woefully disappointed, and many of them in their wrath declared that Wadsworth would, after all, have been the better man. They may be equally disappointed, if they expect to find the loudsounding platitudes of Seymour's message transmuted into acts of disloyalty.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court—The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and Declaration of Martial Law in Loyal States Unconstitutional—Arguments [illegible]—Soldiers' Votes—Legislative Proceedings.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14, 1863.

The event of yesterday here was the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Nicholas Kemp, one of the Ozaukee anti-draft rioters, whose release from the custody of Gen. Elliott, commanding the Department of the Northwest, was applied for some time since on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The principal points in the decision have already been sent you. The decision surprised a good many, but all knew that the Judges are thoroughly loyal and devoted to the support of the government and the policy of the President, and none regretted more than they the necessity, as they deemed it, of making such a decision as might tend to embarrass the administration or give delight to traitors. The sympathizers with the rioters propose to fire a salute in honor of the decision. Now violent advocates of State Rights doctrines, none denounced them more bitterly, a few years ago, when in this State they were used against the claims of the Southern oligarchy.

Chief Justice Dixon, in his opinion, expressed his regret that Congress had not, in the exercise of its undoubted power, (5th Wheaton, 25, 71,) withdrawn all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States from the jurisdiction of the State courts, and committed them exclusively to the Federal courts.

Regarding the case as involving the right of the President in time of civil war to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, to punish by sentence of a court-martial for offenses against the laws of war, and even for acts not made offences by any law of Congress, but named in the President's order of September 24th, the court denied that right as to Wisconsin, or any State where the civil authorities are able, by ordinary legal process, to preserve order, and claimed that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was possessed only by Congress.

The Chief Justice referred to the extraordinary condition of the country at the time the President issued his proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and added, that if he had transcended his power, he had doubtless been governed by the best impulses of patriotism, and a desire for the preservation of the public honor and the government, and if he had committed an unintentional error, would be the first to repair it.

The court declined for the present to issue a writ of attachment requiring the production of the body of the petitioner, though holding that no sufficient cause was shown for his detention, Chief Justice Dixon saying that as the issuing of the attachment at the present time might lead to collisions between the State and civil authorities, and the United States and military authorities, which it was possible to avoid by a short delay, it was deemed advisable, adhering to the precedent set by other courts and judges under like circumstances, and out of respect for the national authorities, to withhold it, until they shall have had time to consider what steps they should properly take in the case.

Judge Paine thus expressed himself on the inexpediency of producing a forcible collision, in the present unhappy condition of the country, upon a question of difference between the executive and judicial departments:

I concede that such a collision should be avoided, and that the State, while expressing its opinion through its proper departments, that the imprisonment of its citizens is illegal, and that as a matter of strict law, it might rightfully enforce its whole power to release him, yet in view of the danger against which the government is contending; of the fact that we all have a common interest in its success; a common desire to uphold it in every legitimate exercise of power, even with our fortunes and our lives; and in view of the fact that we have faith in the sincerity and patriotism of the President, and that he has no desire to usurp unlawful authority over any man, but will upon further examination voluntarily relieve us from this difficulty—I say I concede that, in view of these things, the State may properly forbear to assert its right to relieve its citizens from illegal custody at the hazard of actual collision.

The judges all agreed in the decision. What will be the final solution of the difficulty remains to be seen.

The court-room was quite crowded to listen to the argument on the question of the constitutionality of the law, authorizing soldiers to vote. The case is before the court on an application, made some weeks since, for a peremptory writ of *mandamus* compelling the county canvassers to declare the result and give a certificate of election to a Democratic candidate for sheriff, before the returns of the soldiers' vote had been received. The object at the time was to get a certificate of a majority on the home vote and possession of the office, and throw the burden of the contest on the other party. But this sharpness overreached itself, for before the case could be heard, all the votes were canvassed and the certificate awarded, so that the *quo warranto* process is now the proper one. The case, however, is argued on the constitutionality of the law, and on general principles. Mr. Pinney—the counsel for the candidate having a majority of the home vote, but defeated by the soldiers' vote—argued that no man had any right to vote who was out of the State, that the attempt to extend suffrage to the soldiers was an effort on the part of the Legislature to give the laws of Wisconsin an extra-territorial effect, whereas the State could not exert its sovereignty beyond its boundaries; that the penalties without which any law was worthless, could not be enforced; and also I believe that to take part in a political contest had a bad effect on the morale of the troops.

Mr. J. C. Hopkins in reply ably contended that the Constitution provided that no man should lose his residence because of absence in the State or United States service; that it provided that persons of certain qualifications might vote, and the Legislature had a right to indicate where, and could provide that the citizen soldiers of the State might exercise the right of suffrage wherever they happened to be, thus voting according to the laws of their own States, being no more an interference with the States on whose soil they might be, than is the appointment of Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, or to take testimony, or a hundred other things, often done. It was also argued that it was no reason for depriving legal voters of their rights because no penalty might be attached to illegal voting. The justice of allowing the soldiers to vote and his claims to the right were eloquently advocated.

Mr. Geo. B. Smith follows on the same side this morning. PHILOS.

MICHIGAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Election of Senator—Factious Course of the Opposition—The Voice of Michigan—State Bank and Banks—Salt Interest—Presentation to Gov. Blair.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Jan. 10, 1863.

The Legislature of this State assembled last Wednesday. The great event of the week has been the re-election of Hon. Z. Chandler to the United States Senate. The unanimity with which it was done is unprecedented in the annals of legislation. It is the voice of Michigan to the loyal and true men of the nation, that she stands firmly and unfalteringly by the Administration of her choice. The manner in which this election was made deserves to be put upon record, as a good example for other loyal States to follow.

An organization was effected on Wednesday, in the House, by the election of Hon. S. McCutcheon of Washtenaw county, Speaker, and Ed. W. Barber of Eaton county as Clerk. The Senate organized the same day, Lieut. Gov. Charles S. May of Kalamazoo taking the chair, and Wm A. Bryce of Bay county being elected Secretary.

On Wednesday evening a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held, at which fifty-seven members of the House and eighteen Senators were present. Without a dissenting voice, a viva voce vote was ordered, and upon a call of the names, every Senator and every Representative announced the name of Zachariah Chandler as the candidate of his choice. When the vote was proclaimed the old hall rung with acclamations. Not a single Republican had shown the white feather. There were no pliant knees or weak backs. The Republicans who passed through the last State election without bowing the knee to conservatism, or taking counsel of their fears, are all men of the right stuff. As a result, we have a bold, firm, determined party, that cannot fail to achieve future triumphs.

On Thursday forenoon the Legislature met in joint convention to receive the Governor's message. While yet the influence of the words of our noble Governor was felt in the awakened patriotic feelings of his auditors, a motion was made that the House proceed to nominate a candidate, on its part, for United States Senator. The hermophrodite opposition undertook to stave off action by dilatory motions, but were soon brought under the operation of the previous question, and before adjournment for dinner the House nominated Mr. Chandler, giving him sixty votes to thirty-four for James F. Joy. The opposition, which has no other bond of Union than a common hatred of Mr. Chandler, had agreed, in caucus the night before, to prevent a meeting of the two Houses in joint convention to compare nominations, if possible. The rules of the Senate, adopted Wednesday, requires two-thirds vote to order the previous question, and the Republicans had but eighteen out of thirty-two members. Here is where the mongrels thought they had us. A motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were adopted, which was finally carried; and thus the Senate was left under the control of the majority. Then the guerillas struck their flag and surrendered, and Mr. Chandler was nominated on the part of the Senate. The valiant members of the opposition became abject submissionists, and did not prolong the contest. At 3 o'clock the two Houses met in joint convention, and Mr. Chandler was declared duly elected.

Over this result Michigan sends greeting to her loyal sisters. All the efforts of the confusionists to distract and divide Republicans have utterly and ignobly failed. Michigan is radical—radical for freedom and the Union. She asks for no half-way measures—no temporizing policy—in putting down the rebellion. Let slavery—the cause of disunion, treason and war—cursed of God and man—die! By the side of Massachusetts on the East, she stands unfaltering for God and the right. She writes "emancipation" as the watchword of the hour, and tells Missouri and the West, to march on to a glorious disenthrallment, under its soul-stirring influence. She urges the Administration to take higher and still higher positions, founded upon the immutable principles of liberty and truth, and sterner measures to crush the rebellion and eradicate forever its cause, and thus bring back to our stricken land enduring and perpetual peace. [illegible] the voice she utters in sending Zack Chandler back to the Senate.

But little has been done in the way of general legislation. Among the important measures that will be acted upon is a law to provide for a State bank and branches, somewhat after the Indiana system, the people at the last election having voted an amendment to the constitution authorizing this to be done.

The salt interest of the State, which is fast becoming of great importance, will require some legislation—among other things the appointment of an Inspector. Several thousand barrels are manufactured per day in the Saginaw valley, and companies are boring wells in other parts of the State, in the confident expectation of obtaining brine. A railroad from Saginaw, that shall intersect the Michigan Central at Battle Creek, is needed, and it is thought that the necessities of trade will cause it to be built before many years. Such a route would open for Chicago a large trade with the finest portion of Michigan.

A pleasant affair came off last Thursday evening. The members of the State Administration testified their appreciation of and respect for Governor Blair, by presenting him with a splendid tea service, which cost between $500 and $600. The presentation speech was made by Hon. S. S. Lacey, Commissioner of the State Land Office, to which Governor Blair responded in his usual happy and felicitous manner. It was a worthy tribute to one of the most honest, capable and efficient Governors that Michigan ever had. Through the trying ordeal of the last two years Governor Blair has passed successfully, and the people will yet reward him unto higher honors as the just appreciation of his services. †

Last Honors of Capt. Parker, of Chicago.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On the 28th ult., the Masonic fraternity of Kane and adjoining counties paid, by ceremonies of the most imposing nature, at St. Charles, the last honors that can be bestowed by man, to the remains of the brave FREDERICK PARKER, Captain of company C, 64th New York Volunteers, who fell while gallantly leading his company at the battle of Fredericksburg. Capt. P. enlisted in Chicago, of which city he had been a resident for a number of years, and was transferred to the New York regiment. Previous to his residence here, however, he had lived twenty years in Kane county in this State, and that glorious old county claimed the privilege of giving interment and paying the last tribute to his honored corpse.

The funeral cortege was a grand and solemn one, and the most impressive of any ever known in the county. The citizens from the whole region turned out to attend the ceremonies, for the deceased had a very extensive acquaintance.

The funeral oration was delivered by Lieut. J. B. Moxom, (who went from the pulpit to the field and returned covered with wounds received at Shiloh), and was a most eloquent and masterly effort.

Capt. Parker was one of the bravest of the brave, and his valor was no less known and recognized than his discretion. He was in nearly every skirmish of note that took place on the Potomac. As an evidence of the fighting his gallant company did, it may be stated that it emerged from the bloody ordeal of Antietam with less than thirty men, and from the fearful carnage of Fredericksburg with four. The regiment to which he belonged was in Franklin's division, and bore the brunt of some of the worst fighting sustained by it in that battle.

The brave boy of Capt. Parker, only fourteen years of age, had been with him throughout the war, and soon reached him after he fell. FRED.

Maj. Gen. Hunter.

[From the New York Times, 13th.]

Having concluded his labors as presiding officer of the Military Commission occupied with examining the charges preferred against Gen. Fitz John Porter by Maj. Gen. Pope—Gen. Hunter is now in New York on his way to assume command of the Department in which his course has already attracted such wide-spread and diversified comment. That Gen. Hunter is a brave and able officer, even those who differ from him most widely in questions of political opinion are ready to admit; and we hope that, on the occasion of his second assumption of command in the Southern Department he will be supplied with all the troops necessary to carry out that comprehensive plan of campaign upon the mainland which he is known to have elaborated during the previous *regime*. That this is the intention of the authorities at Washington, we have reason to believe, and in their selection of a commanding officer, they certainly have shown that it is not their expectation any longer to have a rosewater administration of the affairs of this Department.

Delaware.

The message of Gov. Burton of Delaware is what might have been expected from a Governor who refused to furnish troops to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion. He ascribes the war to the fanatical madness of the North and the folly of the South, and fears that the emancipation policy has destroyed the last hope of a restoration of the Union. Compensated emancipation he denounces as an injustice to the white man. He denounces the arbitrary arrests, and the guarding of the polls in his State by government soldiers, and calls for a law to prevent such interference in future. He utters no patriotic sentiment, which is creditable to his sincerity, at least, and his address may be characterized generally as a vulgar rendering of the polished phrases of Gov. Seymour of New York, with no attempt to disguise the real purpose.

THE MURFREESBORO FIGHT.

Official Report of the Part Taken in the Fight by the 89th—Railroad Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 89TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, RIGHT WING, In Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 7, 1863.

Captain Carl Schmidt, A. A. G.:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the series of engagements between the Federal and rebel forces, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. and upon the approaches thereto, commencing on December 26, 1862, and ending on January 4, 1863, when the latter under Gen. Bragg were defeated by the army of Gen. Rosecrans and forced to evacuate all their positions in and about Murfreesboro.

This regiment left the camp in front of Nashville, with the brigade, on the morning of Dec. 26, taking the Nolinsville pike, and moving slowly with the column (as the enemy had to be driven by the advance) through Nolinsville, Triune, and along the Murfreesboro and Franklin road, arriving on the night of the 30th at a point about three and a half miles due west from Murfreesboro, where, just after dark, the brigade was put in position on the extreme right of our right wing, about 200 yards in rear of, and at right angles with Kirk's brigade. My regiment was formed in double column, at half distance in rear of the 49th Ohio, which was formed in line fronting south. The 15th Ohio formed in line fronting west, on my right flank, with battery A, 1st Ohio artillery, near the right flank of the 49th Ohio, and the left flank of the 15th Ohio, the 32d and 39th Indiana regiments being on picket, covering the front of our position, both south and west, thus protecting the rear of the extreme right, Kirk's brigade, of the right wing. In this position my men bivouacked, without fires, for the night. At half-past five o'clock on the morning of December 31st, rapid firing of musketry was heard on Kirk's front, which was almost instantly followed by the men of his brigade rushing in confusion and indiscriminately through our ranks, and over my men, closely followed by a heavy column of rebel infantry. The enemy's fire being very heavy and severe upon us, and the large number of fugitives passing through and covering my front, together with peremptory orders communicated to regiment commanders in his brigade by Gen. Willich the night previous, made it impossible for me to make a deployment, or otherwise advantageously change my position. To protect my men as much as possible from the enemy's fire, I ordered them to lie down. In that position they remained, without confusion, until my left wing was uncovered of fugitives, and the enemy within fifty yards of my position, when I ordered that wing to fire, which was done with good effect, the colors of the leading column of rebels falling. Having received no orders as yet, and seeing the other regiments of the brigade falling back, I gave the order to retire, by the right flank on double quick, which was done (but with some confusion) to a lane about 400 yards in a northwesterly direction, where I placed Capts. Willett, Whiting and Comstock and Lieut. Wells' companies, in a very good position. But few of our shots were wasted, the colors of the leading column of the enemy again falling under our fire; but being closely pressed, I ordered these companies to retire on the same line of direction to a point on a small creek, about 500 yards distant, where I placed Capts. Rowen and Blake's companies under the partial cover of a thicket, and their fire materially checked the enemy's advancing skirmishers, allowing me time to cross the creek with and partially reorganize my command, (Capt. Rowen gradually following. Following the line of the creek, I again crossed to a point some 500 yards southeast of the 2d division hospital, where, in an open field, I found a portion of each of the 49th and 15th Ohio, and 32d Indiana regiments. The enemy's cavalry appearing in large force on our right, and their infantry approaching on our left flank, threatening to cut us off, I moved by the left flank (the other regiments following) in a northeasterly direction, to a position in the woods on the south side of "Wilkinson pike," and about equi-distant from the hospitals of the 1st (Gen. Davis') and 2d (Gen. Johnson's) divisions—a position from which our fire, at short range, over an open field, thinned the ranks, and partially checked the advance of the rebels closely pressing columns. At this point being informed of the loss of Gen. Willich, and Col. Gibson, the next senior officer, the command of the brigade was assumed by Col. Wallace of the 15th Ohio. The forces (to me unknown) which have formed upon the right and left flanks of our brigade having retired in obedience to orders, I retired my regiment in line and in good order, making several stands in the same woods—with the balance of the Brigade to a point near the right, of Gen. Rosecrans' Division, where I was ordered by Gen. Johnson to take position in a cedar thicket on the right, with some troops (to me unknown) who were in front and joining on the right of said Division. Soon afterwards the troops on my right and left of the line which they and I in common, held, having unexpectedly and rapidly retired, and my position just then received the brunt of the enemy's artillery and musketry fire, and my ammunition being exhausted, I retired my regiment by the flank towards the rear, there replenishing my ammunition and resting my men, who had, up to that time, taken and delivered an unceasing fire for nearly five hours.

Later in the day, being informed of the position of the balance of the brigade, I at once rejoined them, when I was put in position on the right of the same (now under the command of Col. Gibson, [illegible]) [illegible] the second line of infantry (Gen. Davis' division being in front) on the extreme right of the right wing, where we bivouacked that night without fires.

The operations of the regiment during the subsequent four days were in common with the brigade, and were not of a character to need from me particular mention, with the exception of the part taken by it on the night of Friday, January 2d, when, under the command of Capt. Williams (myself being unable to take active command,) it held the responsible position of guarding the ford, and supporting Capt. Stokes' (Chicago Board of Trade) Battery, while the forces under Gen. Negley made the successful charge upon the enemy's right.

The behavior of the officers and men during this period, particularly in the *trying action* of the 31st, was, in steadiness and bravery, all that could be required by a commander. This phrase fully expresses my estimate of their conduct, "Every man that day did his duty." Where bravery and obedience were so general, it is difficult for me to make personal discrimination, but among my non-commissioned officers, I particularly commend for their gallantry in rallying to my colors fugitives from other commands, Sergt. Major John M. Farquhar, and 1st Sergt. Erastus O. Young of company A; also, Capt. Button, J. T. Cody of the 89th Indiana, and Lieut. Seifert, 32d Indiana, who tendered their services to me on the field, and fought gallantly in my ranks. The following is the list of casualties during the period above specified:

KILLED.

Capt. Henry S. Willett and Corp. Wm. H. Litsey, co. H; Privates Jas. Nichols, co. E; Moses Beaver, Elijah Collis, co. F; DeWitt C. Scudder, Geo. W. Murray, David H. Bestor, co. G; Henry Huggins, co. H; Wm. Holdren, co. I. Total 10.

WOUNDED.

Adjutant Ed. F. Bishop. Sergt. John H. Moore, musician Justus D. Payne, and privates James J. Egan, Frank H. Mellen, Louis Sanders, co. A; Corp. H. H. Warner, co. C; Sergt. Olenin and privates Frank Gangon, Ralph Pardy, Eli Morris, Alonzo Henderson, co. D; privates Pat. McGrath, Jas. Wildrick, Hiram H. Crane, co. E; Sergts. Jas. F. Copp, Jere S. Prescott, and privates Ira Bridgeford, Henry Fitch, Joseph Goyer, co. F; musician Wm. Ferman, and privates John Parlick, David Kerr, Herman J. Rosenleaf, Wilfred K. Whitney, Robert Wilson, David E. Sprouse, C. Y. Bainbridge, co. G; privates Orton H. Barnes, James Snowball, Ole H. Johnson, F. W. Godard, Thos. N. Morley, Wm. J. Cooper, co. H; musician A. W. Parker, and privates A. Bigley, Joseph Guthrie, Jos. J. Lloyd, Chas. Nelson, Henry Schecter, co. I; privates Mich. Schabinger, Frank Diesel, John F. Adams, Fred. L. Philips, John Reed, co. K. Total 45.

MISSING.

Maj. Duncan J. Hall; Capt. Thomas Whiting, Co. G; Corp. J. K. Lowrey, and privates Robt. Armstrong, Roger Duffy, Chas. Lord, Gardner Fuller, Jasper Luper, Philip Mulialix, Frank Russell, Henry Sterling, Enoch D. T. Sharp, Co. A; Corp. Richard M. Vaughan and private John C. Mercer, Co. B; Corp. Mathew W. Claxton, musician Marcus H. Perry, and privates Jacob Becker, Chas. Davis, Peter Hussey, Dan Nellis, Patrick H. McNamee, Thos. Maronie, Robt. Russell, Wesley Wilson, Geo. M. Jones, Marvin J. Spoor, (two latter paroled prisoners,) Co. C; Sergt. Ed. Humphrey, Corps. David Labonty, David S. Allen, Oliver Bunker, and privates Joseph Zach, L. W. Beardsley, W. H. Milliham, Charles Fisher, Marion King, Mada Rubidi, Henry Tinley, company D. The following additional in company B are paroled prisoners: Privates Wm. Voorhees, John Miller, Wm. S. Rice, Jackson Arnold, W. D. Walker and Leo Lawrent; Corps. Geo. Shears, Andrew Golden and G. L. Richards; and privates H. G. Bramble, C. M. Bryant, Thos. Clark, S. G. Eggleston, F. W. La Compt, R. B. Mack, John Finegan, Daniel Porter, Wm. Saddler, Wm. H. Simmons, Jubal Shaw, company E; Sergt. Joseph Cushman, Corp. Jason Wallace, musician Walter Huff, and privates Joseph Babbitt, James Parkins, Russell Huntley, Washington Cox, Curtis B. Knox, William Chamberlin, Addison Weaver, Reuben L. Kelly, William Golden, Henry Couch, Co. F; Corps. Thomas H. Berry and Geo. H. Wagoner, and privates Hiram Cole, Jas. Livingston, Wm. H. Nesbitt, Andrew Topper, Geo. Wells, Co. G; private W. H. Delancy, Nels. Chustianson, John Haigh, John B. Smith, John Whitehead, Co. H; privates John K. Marmon, A. G. Rouse, Henry J. Lowe, Robert Smith, Wm. H. Bissell, John Cole, Wm. R. Parliston, Co. I; privates George Nugent, Thos. Creighton, William Reed, Thomas Rogers, James Nelson, Co. K. Total 94.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Field and Staff	..	1	1
Co. A	..	5	10
Co. B	..	..	2
Co. C	..	1	12
Co. D	..	5	17
Co. E	1	3	14
Co. F	2	5	13
Co. G	3	8	8
Co. H	3	6	5
Co. I	1	6	7
Co. K	..	5	5
Total	10	45	94

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Report of the Part taken by Batteries "H" and "M," 4th U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.

Capt. D. W. Norton, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by batteries "H" and "M," 4th U. S. Artillery, under my command, in the recent operations against the enemy at this point. The batteries opened fire for the first time on the morning of Dec. 29, from a position commanding Stewart's Creek. After a few rounds of shell, the enemy's pickets were dislodged from their shelter in the opposite hights, when upon receiving information from Gen. Palmer that our own infantry had forded the creek, I returned to the pike, crossed the bridge and moved forward with our first line of reserves.

About one mile from the creek, I observed indications that the enemy had taken position with his artillery awaiting our approach. With Gen. Palmer's permission we opened fire with our rifles, and again dislodged them, after which the advance was continued. We fired no more during the day, and at night moved into park, in rear of the line of battle, three miles from Murfreesboro.

On the morning of the 30th, the enemy's artillery opened upon Cox's battery to our left and front, and during a spirited cannonading one of his shells struck in battery H, killing one private, one horse, and wounding one Sergeant. We moved at once into the position assigned us by Gen. Palmer, and formed the batteries in echelon, supported on the left by Col. Grose, and on the right by Gen. Cruft's brigade. I found no occasion, however, to open fire until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when, upon receiving information that an artillery demonstration from the left wing to support the right, then hotly pressed, was necessary, we commenced shelling the enemy's rifle pits beyond the brick house, at the same time, elevating the range of our rifles, in order, if possible, to awaken the enemy's batteries. The latter effort was successful, but after exchanging a few shots, during which but one of my men was wounded, the enemy's fire was silenced.

Satisfied that our position was an unfit one for artillery at night, I retired from the cedars after dark, and went into park in the open field behind them.

On the morning of the 31st, I thought it most in accordance with my instructions from Gen. Palmer to remain in the position where I then was, in order to check the advance of the enemy should he turn our right. At about 8 a. m., our infantry came falling back from the pine wood in this direction, when our batteries were swung around and brought at once into action. The approach of the enemy was parallel instead of perpendicular to our front, and when he had arrived within about 300 yards, we opened upon his first line and column of reserves an enfilade fire of canister. The attempt to advance was continued for a few moments, then an effort to change front was followed by a feeble charge upon the batteries, when, upon being repulsed, the enemy fell back beyond our view. He reappeared shortly afterward to our left, but again, upon receiving our fire, fell back, and a portion of our infantry occupied the woods.

I then took position upon the slight elevation nearer the pike in season to assist in checking the enemy's advance upon Gen. Rousseau's position, after which both batteries changed front and opened fire by order of Gen. Palmer, upon the brick house, to co-operate with Col. Hazen's brigade. So soon as I believed the enemy dislodged from this position our pieces were moved to the front and directed upon his infantry, advancing into the cedar woods formerly held by Gen. Cruft's brigade. The enemy meanwhile, directed one of his batteries upon us, but I did not think it proper to reply so long as our ammunition could be used with better effect upon his infantry. At about 12 M., just as I had nearly given out of ammunition, I received orders from Capt. Mendenhall to retire.

At about 4 o'clock, I moved to the front by order of Gen. Palmer, and from the elevation on either side of the railroad, opened upon the enemy's infantry. His advance was effectually checked and at sunset I was ordered to retire and rest. At daylight of January 1st, we moved to a position on Gen. Rousseau's front, where I was ordered by Gen. Rosecrans. Except for the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters whom we dispersed at intervals by firing spherical case, we were not actually engaged during the day, and at night retired to a position near the pike, where our horses were fed and watered. During the night and the next morning I was ordered by different officers to resume my previous position. I was obliged to decline obeying these orders, owing to those I had received from Capt. Mendenhall directing me to await his own. The position in which I was placed from this conflict of orders, was exceedingly painful, but I found myself justified by subsequent events.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d inst., after I had been placed in position by Capt. Mendenhall, on an elevation near Negley's division, two of the enemies batteries opened upon us from our front, while a third gave signal for his last attack upon our left. I advanced the four rifles, holding my howitzers in reserve for the shortest range. The batteries around me were silenced far two soon, and when my rifle ammunition was exhausted, I found that some scoundrel had led off my caissons and I was left with only the two howitzers to reply to the enemies concentrated artillery fire. Fortunately, Capt. Swallow's battery came up beside us, and the crest of the hill was held until our reinforcements came up, when, with the assistance of the Board of Trade battery the enemy's guns were silenced. We ceased firing when our last round was exhausted.

We have not again been engaged or under fire. I have to remark in this connection, that it through five consecutive days, during which we were thus more or less engaged, we expended an unusual amount of ammunition. It must be recognized that we have been longer, and in general, more closely engaged than perhaps any other batteries of the army, and that nearly all our ammunition was expended at close range.

The following are our list of casualties, &c.:

Number of men killed	2
" " wounded	14
" " missing	6
horses killed	20
Pieces disabled	1

Rounds of ammunition fired, 2,299.

In place of the piece disabled, the 19th Illinois gave me one captured by them from the enemy.

I do myself honor sir, in asking your attention to the efficient and meritorious services of Lieut. Harry C. Cushing and Lieut. Henry A. Huntington, both of the 4th United States Artillery.

Disregarding all personal exposure, under all circumstances, and especially during the hottest fires of December 31st and 2d inst., the gallant officers discharged their duty with such coolness and fidelity that they deserve [illegible]

My brave men look for their reward to the generous appreciation which has been freely offered them by the troops with whom they fought, and the General commanding the division in which they serve.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. PARSONS,
First Lieutenant 4th United States Artillery,
Commanding Artillery Battalion.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RICH REAL LACES,
ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,
SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
NEW FURNISHING GOODS,
and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by
W. M. ROSS & CO.
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THE TRIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, by Sidney George Fisher, Author of The Law of the Territories, The Laws of Race, &c. 1 vol. Price, $2.00.
THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND Legislative Powers of Congress, By William Whiting. Price, 50 cents.
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... Our collection of Books can be found in any Store in the United States than are now for sale at
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MRS. FREMONT'S NEW BOOK.
THE
STORY OF THE GUARD;
A Chronicle of the War.
BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.
1 vol. 16mo. Elegantly bound in bevelled boards. Price, $1.25.
This book, from the pen of the wife of Gen. Fremont, is a true story of the celebrated body-guard, whose achievements have been made the subject of such diverse criticism. Mrs. Fremont has undertaken the story from a desire to do simple justice to "those truly soldierly young men, worthy of a place in the chronicles of knightly deeds, who were misrepresented, slighted, and finally insulted out of the service, because of the name they bore," and to contribute something to the relief of the families of such of the Guard as lost their lives in the service. To this latter purpose the profits of the work will be devoted.
The "Story of the Guard" is not a ponderous historical chronicle. Though it deals strictly in facts, it abounds in romantic and thrilling incidents. It is, as the author says of it, "the fireside story of the Guard; interesting from the facts—interesting because in ten thousand homes some vacant place will lend a stronger interest to the tale."
☞ For sale by all Booksellers, or sent PREPAID to any address, on receipt of price by the publishers.
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VALENTINES FOR 1863.—I have received for the coming season the most complete assortment of
VALENTINES,
From the New York Valentine Company, ever offered in Chicago. They are all new, having been manufactured since last April, and are put up as formerly in Five, Ten and Twenty Dollar boxes, or will be put up by the dozen or gross, to suit purchasers. I have also a fine assortment of Valentine Cards and Comic Valentines. Price List forwarded upon application to
C. MACDONALD, 109 Dearborn street.
P. O. Box 363, Chicago, Ill.

DAILY COMMERCIAL LETTER, VOL. VII.—A few bound copies of P. L. Wells' Daily Commercial Letter, for the year 1862, still on hand, and for sale cheap, at the Office, 154 Lake st., corner of Lasalle, (up stairs.)

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
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16 & 18 STATE STREET.
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WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of the best styles in market
JUST OPENING AT
STRYKER & CO.'s,
141 Lake Street.
500 CLOAKS
Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers.
500 Wool Blankets
Of the best manufacture and at low prices.
100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,
NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS.
All seasonable goods.
SHAWLS.
A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.
OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS,
Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.
Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds,
HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,
Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.
DRESS GOODS,
Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens.
All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.
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EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasers to give us a call.
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Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.; Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTLER'S GOODS,
WINTER GOODS,
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CASSIMERES,
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And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
☞ Orders accompanied with money or references, secure our best attention
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FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
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And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
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Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN
HAND MADE WORSTED GOODS,
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SKATING CAPS, HOODS,
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CARRIAGE BLANKETS, &c., &c.
And solicit a call of all who wish to purchase any articles in that department.
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SKATES.
The DeBrame's Patent Skate.
No Straps, No Clasps, No Pain. They are used by all professional Skaters in the country. Also,
CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE,
English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates, &c.
Just received and for sale by
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SKATING PARKS NOW OPEN
FOR THE SEASON.
If You want Skates go to
BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake St,
and see the
SHELL GROOVE SKATE.
NORTHWEST SKATE,
Boston Rocker Skate
WHITE BUFFALO SKATE,
And all other patterns now in use.
BARNUM BROS.,
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail
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eighteen by twenty-two inches in size, together with instructions that will furnish you a pleasant and remunerative employment during the winter, and open the way to future business. The business is one which will be of service to you professionally, by making you known and putting you in the way of
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We wish to deal principally with Teachers. Address KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

TO WOOD DEALERS.—A fine lot of
HICKORY, BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD,
For sale in lots of fifty cords and upwards, on terms to suit the trade.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed
Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,
Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & Co.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.
We have for sale at New York prices, freight added:
Bininger's London Dock Gin, Bininger's Old Tom Gin, Bininger's genuine Wines, Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon, Bininger's Old Times Rye, Bininger's Wheat Tonic, Bininger's Wine Bitters, Bininger's Apple Cordial, Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy, Blackberry Wine, California Wine, Piper's Heidsieck Champagne, Curacoa, Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial, Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs, London Porter, Absinthe, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky, Old Maryland Rye Whisky, Dan'l Lawrence Rum, New Jersey Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whisky, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West. All of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.
We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS & GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GOODS, 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
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DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
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In view thereof,
JAMES J. GRIFFIN,
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Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Kerosene Goods of all kinds, will sell, for the next thirty days, at prices 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this market. His stock comprises every style of
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Now in use. A liberal discount made to the Trade, either in city or country. P. O. Box 288, Chicago, Ill.

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This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
It is a sure saving of its cost made by a careful use.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine, Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry to the right or left, or to change the direction and fasten the ends of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.
THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches in each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address
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Salesroom, 124 Lake street. Post Office Box 2162.

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SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all the new improvements,
Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat.
Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,
And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work.
To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a treasure. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it.
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Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Signal reward to the great American Inventor—first Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work, comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency of work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derive their origin, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals out of six, and Four Honorable Mentions out of five, at a World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines both in this country and Europe, were on trial.
☞ Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.
Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or by mail.
Address J. S. BRYANT,
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DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, that on the 5th of January an Annual Dividend of
TWENTY PER CENT.
Was declared and payable on demand at the office of the Co., corner of Canal and Washington streets.
F. W. BATES, President.

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 Barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a convenient location, with low rates of insurance.
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IRWIN & HARDY.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 186[illegible]

THE MONEY MARKET.

KICKED AGAIN.

THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED. A. M. BININGER & Co. New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added:
cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
cases Bininger's genuine Wines, pts and qts.
cases Bininger's Old London Cognac Brandy.
cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
cases Bininger's Old Times Rye.
cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic.
cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
cases Bininger's Raspberry Brandy.
cases Blackberry Wine.
cases California Wine.
cases Piper's Heidsieck Champagne.
doz Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
doz Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
doz London Porter.
Absinthe.
casks French Brandy.
pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands.)
bbls Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
bbls Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
bbls Dan'l Lawrence Rum, new.
bbls New Jersey Apple Brandy.
bbls Cherry Brandy.
puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.

All of the above goods are of the MOST RELIABLE BRANDS, Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold ...

HOYT, PIERCE & CO., 147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862. SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS OF HATS, CAPS, BUCKSKIN GOODS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

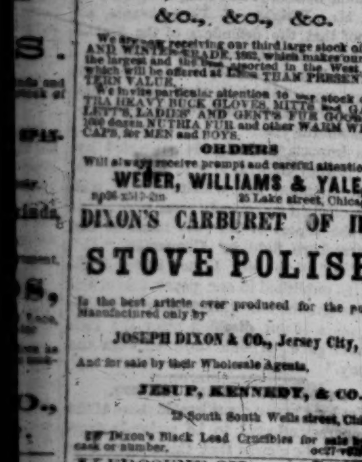
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE. We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GOODS; also 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO., 23 South South Wells street, Chicago. Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

KEROSENE OIL IS GOING DOWN. In view thereof, JAMES J. GRIFFIN, Southwest Corner Randolph and State Streets, Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Kerosene Goods of all kinds, will sell, for the next thirty days at prices 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this market. His stock comprises every style of LAMPS AND LANTERNS Now in use. A liberal discount made to the Trade, either in city or country. P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The public are perceiving that growing represent... It is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility. There are 90,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME. ... This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world ... LOCK-STITCH ... with the ROTATING HOOK ...

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 124 Lake street, Chicago. Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make four different stitches on one and the same Machine ... They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD ... Agents wanted throughout the Western country ... For circulars and samples of work, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box [illegible]. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE. SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine, With all the new improvements, Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. ... Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt, ... I. M. SINGER & CO., Chicago Office, 56 Clark street. Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES. Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862. ... HOWE MACHINE ... F. A. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago.

CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all stitches, at 122 Lake street ... L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

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DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, that on the 4th of January ... Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. ... P. W. GATES, President.

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 ... of Flour or Provisions ... GEO. A. ... & BRO., ... Wheeler's Building.

STORAGE for 5,000 Barrels Flour ... South Water street. IRWIN & MANNY.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The price of gold in New York, paper being the standard, is, though alarming, no evidence that the credit of the Government is ruined, now that Treasury notes are not worth ... a small fraction of their face. The commercial appreciation of gold, or, to speak more correctly, the depreciation in the price—not the value—of Government paper, is the result, first, of unsatisfactory military operations; and, secondly, of the constant tendency of the New York stock-market to discount whatever militates against the Government credit. In this case, the defeat at Vicksburg, the disaster at Galveston, and a certain doubt of the ability of Rosecrans to improve his advantages or hold his position, were the items of a military character in full operation; but their effect was probably slight when compared with the ... of the evil effects of the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of ... hundred millions more of legal tender notes, and eight hundred millions of ... bonds, to which the Committee of Ways and Means in the House seem to be committed. Rightfully foreseeing that the measures which have the Committee's approval are full of peril, not only to the national credit, but to the progress of our arms, and that a flood, such as they ask to be permitted to pour over the land, would ... all industry and all real prosperity, the bankers and capitalists of the commercial metropolis are only, in the ... price that they are ... upon the precious metals, ... in the most convincing manner, the opinion of the Committee's action ... are discounting the danger. We ... as a warning to the legislators who ... and will not see the effect of the ... which the committee has given its ... Congress ought to be content, and ... fall back upon some expedient, the talking of which will not throw the country into a panic. If the lawmakers are wise, they will, as the very first ... what is before them, clear the channel of trade of near two hundred millions of bank notes, by a stringent tax; and if nothing better can be devised, accept Mr. Chase's plan. That, though open to many objections, is so infinitely preferable to the scheme of the Committee, that we do not see how any loyal and intelligent man can hesitate between the two.

The country probably has not long to wait for the business of the panic-makers to be destroyed by facts that all can understand. As soon as the returns, under the Internal Revenue Law, begin to go forward, or as soon, at least, as intelligent financiers can see that the income from all ... tax laws will surpass all expectations, and that, from that source alone, a considerable fraction of the current expense of the war may be paid, after discharging interest on the accumulated debt, there will be no doubt of the solvency of the Republic, if the ... liabilities can be kept within ... sum that alarmists have marked ... as the probable cost of the war. We do not pretend to say what the law will ...; but from our knowledge of the ... of a far less comprehensive act in England, and from the peculiarities of business done in our country, we have no hesitation in saying that those who have been most confident of a large revenue from that source will be surprised to know how much the facts exceed their anticipations. ... are willing to hazard the prediction, if blundering legislators can be persuaded not to ruin their country by their ... measures, until such time as the ... Law has been a year in operation, they could not then ruin it if they ...

KICKED AGAIN.

The Copperheads of the North display toward the institutions under which they were reared, toward the States that have ... and honored them, and toward ... neighbors and former friends, a spirit of bitterness, hate, malignity and all other forms of diabolism strive for the mastery; but as soon as their faces are turned toward the rebels, no born slaves ... in daily dread of the kick or lash, ... equal them in mean, systematic and ... abasement. Hound dogs called back from the pursuit of their prey, and scourged ... hand of the master, are examples of ... ility, compared with these men who are crawling in the dust at the feet of the ... the plantation and the lash, and ... like the subjects of the Persian monarchy, the honor of having their necks ... upon by their sovereign lord and ... It is probable that thrift follows fawning; but it it comforting to know the decencies of civilization are not among their other crimes, so outraged the rebels, that they dare give the world to understand that the servility, the treason, the intense meanness displayed by sympathisers of the North, are repaid in no other way than by the contempt ... that they deserve.

Our readers have been made familiar with the plan of compromise and peace which owes its origin to the muddy brains and doubtful honesty of Booby Brooks of New York—the plan that made New Jersey the pivotal point of a new attempt to save the Union by the old method—... slavery and secession all they have demanded, and guarantys that they shall hereafter have all that their effrontery or necessities can ask. The plan was worthy of its author, who is the dirtiest specimen of humanity in North America. Such as it was, it has gone South, and ..., from the organ of the rebel domination has elicited a reply that we print herewith, and that we commend to the suppliants who are invoking the nigger-drivers, man-sellers and women-whippers to ... still while they testify their affection for them by an embrace of brotherly love and the holy kiss of peace ... turned again—kicked, cuffed, spit upon and ... out of doors! When, we ask, will these degenerate sons of the North see the humiliation of the position in which they choose to stand before their country and the world? When will they learn that personal honor, national safety and the preservation of the institutions under which they and their children are free, ... other word for them than that which commands the war to go on until a ... is conquered, and the now insolent and defiant enemy is beaten down.

THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

"Who will save the left?" said Gen. Negley, at Murfreesboro, when his eye saw that a superhuman effort must be made to check the advancing rebel tide. "The Nineteenth Illinois!" replied Col. Scott. "The Nineteenth it is, then,—Forward!" ... a fearful charge. Raising the shout ... TURCHIN had taught them, poising their muskets, and striking into that "lope" they have practised so long, away they went in the face of that fearful fire, ... a rapid stream waist deep, up a precipitous bank, the top of which bristled with rebel bayonets, over difficult ground, up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, careless of the shot and shell that ... through their ranks, regardless of the musketry that rained lead upon them, ... mindful of the brave men who fell in the bloody track they made. The enemy wavered, hesitated, faltered, fled. The Nineteenth had won! The left was saved! ... nobly done, Nineteenth—you are righted at last. Pursued by secesh hate and West Point malice; stigmatized as ... and ruffians; your Colonel dismissed from the army in spite of his services that were invaluable—at once the object and the victim of secesh perjury and ... timidity; your regiment put under ... broken up into squads and officially ...; your officers hooted at as the ... of plunderers—you have your triumph now! The TRIBUNE, which, through good and evil report has been your friend and vindicator, knew that the day would come in which your courage, your devotion and your discipline would silence the foes that hatred and jealousy raised up against you! Now boys, is your day!

Brigadier General John B. Turchin, (Ivan B. Turchininoff) the man to whom the Nineteenth owes the effectiveness that makes such charges, and with such results—the man whom every soldier of that regiment remembers with affectionate admiration that has its parallel nowhere else in the army—the man to whom brave Col. Scott and his subordinate officers owe what they know of war—is at his home in Hyde Park near this city, a General in the army, drawing a General's pay, but doing nothing. Overslaughed by Buell, he is suffered to remain inactive while ignorance and pretension are promoted. One would think that such a soldier could be illy spared from the service of his country. The Nineteenth has proved his worth, and there is not a man in the regiment to-day who would not gladly lay its hard earned and blood-stained laurels at his feet.

UNMASKING.

The country owes the Copperheads at Springfield and Indianapolis something for unmasking—for showing the malignity of the treason by which they are animated, and the depth of the hatred that they bear their country in the hour of its danger. At the moment when it was feared that Rosecrans' campaign was ended by a defeat at Murfreesboro, when the disaster at Vicksburg was suspected, and when the influence of both these supposed events had depressed the popular courage and shaken the popular belief in the final success of our arms, these men, sure of a rebel triumph, and hence of their own ascendancy, of the ignominious close of the war, of the powerlessness of the Government, of the destruction of the Republic, and of new combinations of its fragments on man-selling as a basis, set up a howl of exultation that, though premature and causeless, told every citizen of Illinois where their sympathies are, and what the loyal men have to expect, should the malignants realize what they then thought they foresaw. In this, at any rate, they did valuable service; and whatever pretences of patriotism and obedience they may hereafter make, the people will remember the absolute fiendishness of their shouts and the bloodthirstiness of their threats, when they supposed that a victory over the Union men was in their grasp. Forewarned is forearmed. Men of Illinois, you see what the Copperheads intend!

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sherman, defeated, brings back his shattered columns to Memphis; Grant, annoyed by guerillas and all the while in danger of losing communication with his rear, laboring against a chronic impossibility of getting supplies over that poor apology of a railroad along which he advanced, has retired upon La Grange. The line of our Southern advance in that Department is the Mississippi and Charleston railroad, and on that, between the Mississippi and the Tennessee, we shall probably rest until the army is reorganized and refitted for the field. These movements leave room for fear that Rosecrans, out of reaching distance of his late supporters on his right, may be enveloped in dangers that he cannot overcome. The enemy lately before Grant, and the force which repulsed Sherman, by now consolidating and making common cause with Bragg who is not inaccessible to them, may cause Rosecrans to take the back track, if they do not defeat him in the field. There is danger in the situation.

A WORD FOR INDIANA.

The loyal members of the Indiana Legislature will need no apologists, if, to prevent the mischief that the Copperheads threaten, they see fit to retire in a body from the capital and leave the malignants there powerless and alone. They have more than one precedent in the history of their opponents for such a step; and when it is necessary for them to take it, we are sure they will not hesitate. The men who are threatening revolution in the North, and in Indiana the assassination of the Governor, deserve no consideration at our friends hands.

Why Butler was Removed.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Times* states that President Lincoln, with that frankness which is one of the best features of his character, does not deny to his friends that the recall of Gen. Butler was an error. Not only is there no charge on file against him which could be made the basis of any such action, but each day develops more clearly the fact that his administration of matters in the Department of the Gulf has been pre-eminently a success in every respect.

The interviews of Gen. Butler with the President after his return were curious. That Gen. Butler had been treated unfairly, was undeniable by the President; but to repair the wrong was a problem difficult of solution. The General, without any departure from courtesy, spoke his sentiments with great frankness, and asked, as an act of justice, to be re-assigned to his old command. The final answer to this request has not yet been given, and it is not at all unlikely that it may be granted, Gen. Banks in this case being provided for in Texas.

The history of the change is also curious. It originated in the wish of Gen. Banks himself to head an expedition to Texas; and his request to this effect was willingly granted by the President, who desired to consult his wishes. How this expedition of some 10,000 men grew into one of 40,000, and carried with it the command of the entire Department of the Gulf, is not known in detail; but it is believed in official circles here to have been due to the skillful prestidigitation of a prominent member of the Cabinet, (Seward,) who had the whole matter arranged before its consequences became apparent to the Presidential mind. The *animus* of the affair it is not best to expose. (Seward hates Butler for some reason.)

It is certain that the President fully appreciates the great capacity of Gen. Butler, and desires to do what will make his services most useful to the country, and at the same time to repair the wrong done him.

IMPORTANT BILL.—The members of the House Military Committee have authorized Mr. Dunn to report a bill appropriating $886,500 for the purchase of land at Weehawken, near New York, on the Passaic flats, for an ordnance depot, an arsenal, and a ground for experimental firing of cannon and projectiles.

☞ Gov. Morton of Indiana, immediately after the battle of Murfreesboro, dispatched several batteries of artillery to Gen. Rosecrans which were held by the artillery companies at Camp Morton. These companies will at once be supplied with new guns.

☞ The Washington *Republican* denies, officially and emphatically, that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ever telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs, complaining of the inferior quality of the mules he captured during his recent raid.

☞ Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married at Trinity Church, New York, yesterday. The audience was very large and the scene very imposing.

Consolidation of Regiments and Companies.

The following are the main features of Senator Wilson's bill for army consolidation. It provides as follows:

When the numerical force of any two regiments of volunteers, or of militia of the State arm, from the same State, in the service of the United States, shall be less than the maximum prescribed by law for one such regiment; the President may direct the consolidation of these two regiments. From the two regiments thus consolidated shall be selected, by the President, the officers of the new regiment, such selection being made on the recommendation of a board of examiners to be appointed for that purpose, and the remaining officers shall be mustered out of service. The consolidated regiment so formed shall retain the numbers or designations of the two constituent regiments, and also the regimental colors. When a single regiment of volunteers or of militia of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half of the maximum prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiments, provided that no company or battery so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies or batteries, and the regimental and company officers of the new organization shall be selected as hereinbefore prescribed, and the remainder mustered out of service.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Condition of Affairs at Nashville—The Great Fight—The Losses on Either Side—The Glorious Old Nineteenth and other Illinois Regiments—Col. Scott—A Charge by the 19th, 88th and 36th—The 51st Illinois—The 21st Michigan—List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 19th Illinois.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11, 1863—11 a. m.

I arrived here night before last, at 8 o'clock, after a two days' hard ride from Louisville. The party with which I came numbered some sixty, the majority of whom were Ohioans—surgeons and nurses—going down under the charge of Surgeon General Smith of that State. A Philadelphia Christian association was also represented. At Muldraugh's Hill occurred the first break in our railway travel, and we were compelled to foot it from there to Nolin, the point to which the cars came from Nashville—a distance of twenty miles. A few of the party were so fortunate as to secure conveyances, for which, in most cases, the moderate sum of ten dollars per passenger had to be paid.

Getting to Nashville was bad enough, but now that I am in it, I am in more trouble than ever. I find myself befogged and confused by the vast crowd of dead, wounded and living soldiers with which ... is filled. The wounded are in every hospital, and every building of good size is a hospital. They are in the boarding-houses and in the hotels; they are everywhere. The dead are in all quarters. Every undertaker's shop is crowded with coffins, piled tier upon tier. The living crowd the streets, the hotels, the public resorts, and every man's tale is about the battle. Each man has some story of his regiment or his company. He saw just so much of the terrible struggle, and for him it was and is all the history of the fight. He who, from out the thousand stories that float about, attempts to chronicle an accurate account of the affair from first to last, must take days at the task, and work with the perseverance of a beaver. I shall not attempt the job. Other correspondents have doubtless ere this written extended details, and the readers of the TRIBUNE have read how upon Stone River, in Tennessee, their sons, their brothers, their fathers, their husbands, their friends, struggled in unequal fight with a determined enemy, and how after days of varying fortune—one time defeat, another success—they finally achieved a most splendid victory.

The rebels were badly whipped, they were slaughtered by thousands, and thousands of them are in our hands as prisoners of war. But this victory was purchased at a fearful cost. I put our total loss at 7,500, and upon good authority the statement was made. But since then the remnants of regiment upon regiment have found their way to the city, and in nearly every case more than half the number that went into battle can never return, and I am led to the belief that my figures ought to have been doubled.

When men talk of the loss in battle, without the actual returns of company and regimental officers upon which to base estimates, they talk of that which is about as problematical as the future.

When I get to the front, which will be on to-morrow, I shall visit every Northwestern regiment upon the ground, and if the thing be possible I shall quickly have an accurate list of the dead, wounded and missing in each regiment. All day yesterday I tried to get such lists in this city, but with the exception of that of the glorious old 19th, I could not procure them. In company with Messrs. Maple and Moody, of the Sanitary Commission, I visited a great many of the Illinois wounded, and I saw at different times during the day scores of men who had participated in the battle, from each of whom I got some news of this or that regiment, some story of a noble soul's heroism, some tale of a desperate charge, a sad repulse or a glorious success, but from none could I get that which I most desired—lists of the dead, wounded and missing. And now, I shall go directly to headquarters, where I have hopes the sought-for information can be obtained.

I cannot say that this regiment or that regiment did best, for they all did well—they could have done no better. Where the 19th, the 22d, the 51st, the 88th, the 36th, the 42d, the 27th, the 42d, fought, the ground is soaked in the blood of the sons of Illinois, and there is hardly a spot upon which some brave man has not given his last sigh for his country. I cannot say which of those regiments did best. Their praise is everybody's talk. They are covered all up in glory. But there were other Illinois troops in the fight, for whom history has bright pages in store, but I am writing hurriedly and with little information at command, and cannot tell the whole story in one letter.

During yesterday's ramble, I heard numberless incidents of the fight, accounts of escapes and deaths and wounds and charges and repulses and successes that would fill a volume. I saw Lieut. Trumbull D. Griffin of the Board of Trade Battery, Capt. Van Tassell of the 34th, Col. Scott, Gen. E. N. Kirk, and many, many others.

Col. Scott is a Chicago boy, and I must be permitted to particularize. His deeds on the battle-field, however, have given his name to the world. The 19th and 88th Illinois regiments are proud of their deeds of noble daring.

On Friday evening, at a time when the rebels were making the most terrific assaults upon our left, there came a moment when Gen. Negley's practiced eye saw disaster, if quick and effectual support were not given. He rode to the front and asked what regiment would save the left. Col. Scott said "the Nineteenth, sir!" "The Nineteenth, then, it is. Make the charge, Colonel," and away went the Nineteenth, their heroic leader, sword in hand, in the advance. Over the river, into the storm of bullets, bearing their heads to the leaden rain, against bayonet and club and canister and shell, they went, and the column of advancing rebels quailed, hesitated and fled before them. It was a terrific charge, and many a noble fellow of the 19th bought its glory with his life; but the tide was turned, the enemy scattered, the day's battle won. It was in this charge, while valiantly leading the way, that Col. Scott got his wound.

These bayonet charges are the events of battle that try men's nerves, and our Illinois troops seem to have established claims to more than an ordinary amount of the electro-nerve principle.

On Thursday, the 88th and 36th, Major Miller commanding, made a charge that sent scores of terrified rebels to death and flight, and did much toward winning the day's victory. They were drawn up in line of battle behind a fence, and in front, over an open field, came a column of yelling rebels, three regiments deep. The boys of the 88th, with loaded guns, lay close to the ground until the enemy got to within forty yards, when they rose, took deliberate aim, and poured a volley into them that knocked them over like ten-pins. The rebels rallied, however, and again advanced. Our boys had as quickly reloaded, and as their enemy came close up, another volley sent scores tumbling to the ground. A charge was ordered, bayonets were fixed, and at the rebel devils went the 88th and 36th, with a shout and a rush that quickly cleared the field. Here was one of the hottest contested fights of Thursday, the rebels making desperate efforts to dispossess us of this field. And they finally succeeded, but not till hundreds of their men had perished, and an overwhelming force rushed to the work. The 88th were the last to withdraw, and then they came on order and in good order.

Major Chandler outdid himself. He made a reputation. He had two horses shot under him. One shot went through and through the horse, cutting each tail of the Major's coat, hanging each side the poor animal. The boys tell a good one on the Major just here, which, as his reputation at home is perfectly safe, will perhaps do to put in print. They say that as the horse sank down, the Major sprang to his feet with the exclamation, "Give 'em h—l, boys, I'm not dead yet."

I have obtained the names of a few of the killed and wounded of this regiment: Killed—Lieut. Gulick, Co. C; Orderly Sergt. Lyford, Co. I. Wounded—Capt. Geo. W. Smith, Co. A; Lieut. McDonald, Co. K; Lieut. Chester, Co. G; Orderly Sergt. Griffen, Co. C; Corp. Palmer, Co. E; D. G. Watts, Co. A—all slightly. Missing—Sergt. George S. Collier, John T. Hogan.

A great deal is said about the bravery and splendid fighting of the 51st Illinois. Col. Bradley distinguished himself, binding every survivor in the regiment to him by that cord which only binds the hearts of brave men. The regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded, but I have as yet obtained the names of but few of the sufferers: Killed—Lieut. John Keith, Co. A; Geo. D. Martin, Co. B; John H. Staten, Co. B; George Sturdevant, Co. H; Corp. Jones, Co. —; Corp. Byrne, Co. D; Corp. John Dougherty, Co. E. Wounded—Major Chas. H. Davis, shot through the wrist; Capt. Boyd, Co. B, shot through the thigh; Capt. Chas. Whitson, shot through the thigh. The 51st is "on its legs" yet, notwithstanding its terrible hardships. Col. Bradley having been put in command of a brigade, Capt. Frank Westcott is acting Colonel, and Capt. John McWilliams acting Major.

The 21st Michigan, brigaded with the Illinois troops about whom I have been writing, won laurels in Wednesday's fighting. The regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. McCready. It went into the fight with 285 men, and came out with 140. There is heroism for you. When men go down to death in that way, you may be sure that they are fighting for something, and that the blood that begins flowing from their wounds will not cease till the veins of brother, son and father have been exhausted.

I have a few casualties in the 21st. Killed—Capt. Fitzgerald, Co. C, an accomplished gentleman and able officer. Wounded—Captain Albee, Co. G; Capt. A. was taken prisoner at one time and offered parole, but he refused to accept it and afterwards managed to escape. Lieut. Fox, commanding Co. B, severely in the foot: Lieut. Burrett, Co. K, prisoner; Lieut. Russel, in arm.

Houghtaling's battery, in Sheridan's division, was lost on Wednesday morning. Every gun is in rebel hands. The men fought with desperation, but odds were too great, and they had to yield. Fifty-eight were killed and wounded, and quite a number missing. The brave old Captain is disconsolate over the loss of his guns, but he is as strong in spirit as ever, and purposes an early reorganization. Capt. H. was wounded in the leg but not seriously.

Capt. Henry Howland, whose cleverness is proverbial, is in the city, offering me every manner of conveyance to Murfreesboro and all manner of attention after I once get there. I shall avail myself of the Captain's offers, and good fortune attending, by to-morrow night be upon the battle field of Stone River. I. C.

The following is a list of the dead, wounded and missing of the 19th Illinois, Col. Scott commanding:

COMPANY A, Jan. 2, 1863—Killed—Corporal Ira A. Paine, D. L. Holman. Seriously wounded—Sergeant E. G. Sylvester. Slightly wounded—Sergeant Harry Wisely, Samuel Worden, Chas. H. Tuthill, M. C. Kennedy. Jan. 4—Killed—Thomas A. Moore, George Utts. Seriously wounded—George Forge, J. L. Siegle, J. H. Egsall, R. P. Blanchard, Corporal Chas. Kerr, Sergeant Wm. H. Willey. Missing—C. Malvey.

COMPANY B—Killed—Isaac Kenyon, Corp. Wm. Lesson, J. Oliver Jones, Corp. W. ... Wounded—Walter Clark, seriously, Sergt. Thomas Robison, Columbus Morgan, mortally, Thomas Turnbull, Lieut. Hunter, William Duglass, seriously, Marshall Lacox, George Dugan, Thomas Gatah, slightly. Missing—Corp. J. L. Kennedy.

COMPANY C—Killed—Henry Sweety. Wounded—Lieut. W. L. Wood, Peter Bourkourt, W. M. Butts, John Ivis, seriously, Webster Daniels, Charles Idair, Frank Seguin, Edmund McKeely, Delevan Craft, slightly.

COMPANY D—Killed—Corporal Robt. McCracken, Corp. H. C. Derry. Wounded—Sergeant Jonas Goldsmith, died of wounds, Jacob Bulls, seriously, Corporal W. B. Taylor, do., John Tanny, do., Henry E. Carter, slightly, Joseph Smith, do., Samuel Madden, do., Thomas Millard, do. Missing—J. H. Haynis, Henry W. Smith.

COMPANY E—Wounded—John G. P. Noble, mortally, Corporal Joseph C. Huntington, seriously, George Jost, do., Thomas King, do., John Hays, do., Thomas C. Walsh, do., Nelson G. Robinson, slightly, Peter Guthrie, seriously, John R. A. Stanson, do., David McArthur, slightly, Corporal Alex. McLeod Frazer, do., Daniel O'Brien, do., Wm. Peterson, do., Corporal Wm. Davidson, do., Thomas Farrell, do.

COMPANY F—Killed—Captain Knowlton H. Chandler, Samuel Griffin. Wounded—William Altland, seriously, John Coleman, slightly, Corporal Harvey R. Anderson, bruised, Abe Hess, bugler, slightly, Christopher Moore, do.

COMPANY G—Not engaged, being detached at Gallatin as an artillery company.

COMPANY H—Lieut. Wellington Wood, mortally wounded, since dead. Killed—Jesse Maxwell. Seriously wounded—Joseph Sutter, M. Stoughton, Corp. Floyd B. Thomas, Geo. Stickles, Henry E. Wells, John Benham, Wilson Carson. Slightly wounded—Corp. John H. Snyder, Charles Bates, Capt. P. A. Garriott, Geo. F. Fleming, M. Haggarty, Sergt. V. C. Johnson, Jas. F. Coleman. Missing—George Kerns, Peter Benson.

COMPANY I—John Trittean, killed; Warren T. ..., seriously wounded; Henry Hearns, seriously; Richard Dorsing, ... Antone, slightly wounded; ... slightly wounded; Corp. ... wounded; Joseph Matt, Lyman M. Jones, missing.

COMPANY K—J. C. Fullerton, killed; Serg't Dan'l Griffin, killed; Lieut. V. Bradford Bell, seriously wounded; Edgar M. Bullen, seriously; Peter Smith, seriously; Robert Preniolet, seriously; Chas. Ken, slightly; Corp. J. F. Russell, slightly; Serg't ... Scudder, slightly; Thomas Johnson, missing; Charles Wright, missing; Col. Joseph R. Scott, seriously wounded.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

How the Defeat was Received in Richmond.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The Northern Copperheads.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 8th.]

We have to perform an unwelcome task this morning, and to chill the glow of triumph which the intelligence hitherto received from Murfreesboro has imparted to every patriotic heart. A reverse, the causes and extent unknown, has been suffered by the army under Gen. Bragg. The statements of its victorious career during the two days of the engagement already recounted, are not contradicted. But, since then, the force and position of the parties have been entirely changed. On the first day, Bragg drove the enemy from all parts of the field except one, and took 4,000 prisoners, whom we still have. On the second day he carried the remaining position. But the enemy were not routed, and did not retire far. Rosecrans assembled all his reinforcements and reserves, and, with their help, has taken Murfreesboro and forced Bragg to retreat. Whether the latter General fought a third battle before falling back, is not yet clearly ascertained. It is, however, most lamentably certain that the enemy has carried his point, and retains all the advantages except the loss of prisoners and arms resulting from the battle of Murfreesboro; and now he can succor Grant, clear out the cavalry, and perhaps resume operations on the Mississippi. It must be confessed, that a good deal of fortitude is required to support so painful a disappointment with equanimity. Certainly, after such official statements as those General Bragg has made, on the last day of the past year and the beginning of the present, this sequel could not be rationally anticipated. It is true that we may not have yet heard the end of it. Behind General Bragg is General Johnston. Although he can not hope to concentrate our troops from distant points with the same ease and rapidity as the enemy, who have the rivers at their command, yet he has reinforcements, too, still to appear on the scene. Perhaps, then, the tale is not told; and perhaps there may be another act in the drama of Murfreesboro, on which the curtain has not risen. So far, the news has come in what may be called the classical style of the Southwest. When the Southwestern army fights a battle, we first hear that it has gained one of the most stupendous victories on record; that regiments from Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., have exhibited an irresistible and superhuman power, unknown in history this side of Sparta and Rome. As for the Generals, they usually got all their clothes shot off, and replaced them with a suit of glory. The enemy is, of course, simply annihilated. Next day more dispatches come, still very good, but not quite so good as the first. The telegrams of the third day are invariably such as to make a mist, a muddle, and a fog of the whole affair. But we are still assured that our troops are victorious; and only after several days more does the unpleasant truth leak out, that they are not quite victorious, but have, in fact, lost a little ground, after gaining some very brilliant successes. So far as we know anything about the battle of Murfreesboro, it is the parallel and repetition of Shiloh. Even the number of prisoners are given the same ciphers. But we have not yet ceased to hope for something to break the melancholy monotony, and therefore dismiss this unpleasant theme for the present, with as little reluctance as the reader may imagine.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE REBEL ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., December 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.—I. The General commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than 20,000 of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who has given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will insure the safety, peace and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the army of Northern Virginia. R. E. LEE, General.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS—THE ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ON THE SUBJECT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 6.]

In our issue of Saturday we gave some account of the meeting lately held in New York, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon New Jersey to invite a Convention of all the Yankee States, to meet at Louisville, in February next. According to this hopeful scheme "the States in rebellion" were to be invited to send delegates to represent them in this savory conclave, and in case they yielded to the proposition, an armistice of six months by sea and land, was to be proclaimed. We are told that the resolutions were "unanimously" passed, and that Mr. Brooks, the orator of the occasion, was enthusiastically applauded.

From the above it is plain enough that the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are beginning to tell. Richmond, Manassas, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg have almost wrought their lesson. The tide is beginning to turn at the North in favor of peace. The glorious victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, which have occurred since this meeting was held, will doubtless give a fresh impulse to the sentiment of which it is a manifestation. But while the North begins to see the folly and impossibility of attempting to conquer the South, they are not yet ready to grant our just demands. They hope still to chain us, by some specious compromise, to the corpse of the old Union, or, at least, to gain some advantage in determining boundary and commercial relations. It would be a fine thing for them, truly, to have the South agree to meet them in a convention which should recognize the Union as unbroken, and look to its perpetuation. On this head, however, they may as well know the truth. On no terms whatever will the South consent to a political association with them. There is no concession which they can grant, or which human imagination can frame, which could render the idea aught but intolerable and revolting to the Southern mind. We separated from them because they sought to put on us a brand of social and political inferiority. We would not reunite with them if they would, one and all consent to occupy the same position of degradation which they aim to rivet on us. We would not consent to hold the Northern States even as provinces. On this subject there is hardly a ripple upon the surface of Southern sentiment. This was the feeling and the purpose, fixed and unalterable, of the South at a time when all was gloom and disaster—when Roanoke, Donelson and New Orleans had surrendered to the foe—and it seemed as if Providence had decreed to test to the utmost the fortitude of our people. But now, when Heaven has vouchsafed to us so many crowning victories, when the independence of the South is an accomplished fact, and liberty fairly won the suggestion that the reward of all the sacrifices and sufferings of our people is to be basely discarded for a connection with Yankees, is not endurable, even as a jest.

When the North wants peace, she can obtain it by recognizing the independence of the Southern States, and yielding the terms which Justice demands. Her proper mode to secure this result, so desirable to her, would be at once to withdraw her armies from Southern soil and send her Commissioners to this Capital. Not even to bring about an honorable peace can the South make the slightest advance to the North. That was wisely and humanely done by the Confederate Government before the war; but now, any step in this direction, however trivial, will be sure to be misinterpreted by our enemies, and would only tend to prolong the war.

It would be beneath the dignity of the Confederate Government to take any notice of the New York meeting, until the sentiment of which it is an indication shall ripen into a sincere desire for peace, and come clothed with the authority of the United States, or some of the Northern States, acting independently, to make proposals on a basis of Southern independence as a fact accomplished. All propositions which ignore either our established independence or the only channels of foreign intercourse appointed by the Confederate constitution, can only meet with silent contempt. To pay any attention to them would at once lead the North to suppose that we were so eager for peace as to be ready to submit to any terms. Their hopes and mad dreams of subjugation would at once revive.

In the path of peace it is not to be disguised that Lincoln and his Cabinet form a natural obstacle. Pacification is ruin and disgrace forever to them. They must oppose it by virtue of their position. In view of this impediment, perhaps the shortest road to peace would be for the State of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, or a portion of them, to act on their own account, to recall their quotas of troops from the fields, drive the rump government which now lords it over them to the congenial soil of New England, and then make their own separate treaty or treaties of peace with the South. It is obvious that in the States just mentioned, the Lincoln government is viewed by a large majority as a vile tyranny, and they may soon come to think its destruction is demanded by their highest interests. Those States will be blind to every motive of profit and advantage if they do not adopt this policy. This is their only mode to escape the burden of a gigantic debt fastened on their shoulders by New England fanaticism and cupidity; and as New England has reaped the profits of the war, they may conclude to turn over to her the burden of payment.

Having thus cleared away the rubbish, they may proceed to found a government which will give them some promise of stability, order, conservatism and peace with the Southern Confederacy as well as the rest of the world. It is not at all impossible that this war may finally end by the separate action of these Northern States repudiating Lincoln and New England together. They must soon feel that the old Union is gone forever, their Constitution rendered a by-word and a mockery by their own rulers, and in this temper of mind it is every way reasonable that they should look out for their own safety and not stand upon niceties in dealing with the guilty agents who, to carry out selfish ends, have involved them in a ruinous war. The thing would be easily accomplished by two or three States acting together. If Illinois and Indiana tired of selling corn at ten cents per bushel, should form a separate treaty with the Confederate Government, it is evident that Lincoln has not the power to coerce them, and the war would at once break down. They are "masters of the situation" did they but know it.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Condition of Affairs there—All the Government Property Safe.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 13th.]

We held conversation last night with an intelligent gentleman, who left Springfield, Missouri, last Saturday evening, after the excitement of the raid of the rebels was over, and who traveled hither by the way of Sedalia and the Pacific road.

From him we learn, that the rebel army, numbering about 6,000, under the command of Marmaduke, Burbridge, Shelby, McCook and McDonald, arrived in the neighborhood of Springfield, and secreted themselves in the bushes about 3 o'clock of Thursday. The pickets were driven into Springfield before this hour, and Gen. Brown prepared at once to receive them. All the available force was at once put in requisition—the militia were summoned—the convalescents, occupying the hospitals, from Iowa, Illinois, and other States, were called out and answered to the call—and by these means Gen. Brown was able to gather around him about 2,500 men. The battle commenced at 11 a. m., the rebels having three pieces of artillery, and a rapid cannonading was kept up between the two armies, the Federal troops having two pieces of artillery. A determined attempt to capture the "Citizen's Fort" by the rebels, was successfully resisted; and afterwards a brass piece, brought forward by Gen. Brown, was managed with excellent effect.

The contest over this piece was very severe, and the artillerists suffered severely. In the effort to take it, Major Bowman, of the rebel army, formerly in the United States army, was killed by the captain in command of the gun.

Shortly after Gen. Brown received an exceedingly severe wound, and was incapacitated from further service, and was succeeded by Col Crabb, who repelled the attack of the rebels a first and second time, and this terminated the battle at Springfield. The Federal loss in killed, and those who died soon afterward, was thirty, and about fifty wounded. On the side of the rebels, there were forty killed and thirty wounded, besides those who were carried off the field as they fell.

The rebels, it is proper to say, had not been with Hindman for months past. They were not in the battle of Prairie Grove, but made this raid from Pocahontas, and were, no doubt, in search of provisions. In this they were wholly disappointed. All the Government stores, of every kind, were at once transferred by Gen. Brown to Fort No. 1, and were protected by the troops.

Gen. Brown's wound is a severe, and it is feared fatal one. An Enfield ball struck him in the fleshy part of the arm just below the shoulder, and shattered the bone very much, causing very great loss of blood. The surgeons in charge at once determined upon an excision of the bone, and a large portion of the fleshy part of the arm was taken with it, making it difficult for a connexion to be formed again, and the worst results were apprehended.

Gen. Herron, (our informant learned,) at the head of 5,000 cavalry, reached Springfield on Monday evening, and at once pushed off his force in the direction of White River, with the intention of intercepting the rebel force in their retreat to Arkansas. He was confident of being able to accomplish this object.

Meanwhile, he learned that Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, at the head of 3,500 troops—he had been posted at Houston, in Texas county—had encountered the rebels under Marmaduke, 3,000 strong, on the road to Rolla, and was forced back to Lebanon, in Laclede county. But this repulse, we doubt not, was only temporary. Marmaduke will have enough to do to make his way to Arkansas, without penetrating further into Missouri.

A small party of guerillas were met within six miles of Sedalia, but they only inquired the news from Springfield, and the party passed on.

Death of Rev. Lyman Beecher.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of *the* Beecher family, died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening last, aged eighty-seven years. Dr. Beecher, so long famous among American preachers, was born Oct. 12, 1775, in New Haven. His father was a blacksmith, and a notable man of his day; his mother died a few days after his birth, and he was a puny child, not expected to live. He grew up, however, on a farm, was sent to college, where he distinguished himself, less by his scholarship than by vigorous powers of argument; was graduated in 1797, licensed to preach the next year, and installed in 1799 pastor at East Hampton, Long Island, with a salarary of $300 per annum.

In 1810 he removed to Litchfield, Conn.; in 1826 he removed to Boston; in 1832 he removed to Cincinnati to take the Presidency of Lane Theological Seminary, and fill at the same time the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. In 1852 he returned to Boston, and afterwards removed to Brooklyn. He was three times married, and was the father of thirteen children. Of his first wife, Roxana Foote—the mother of Catharine, Edward, Mrs. Stowe, Charles and Henry Ward—a woman of extraordinary mind and equally extraordinary acquirements, the Doctor used to make this remark: "She was the only person I ever met whom I felt to be fully my equal in an argument." They were in the habit of reasoning together over the tea table, on the prominent questions of theology and philosophy.

SAFE ROBBERY.—The store of Selah A. Whitney, at Taylor's Falls, Minn., was broken open on New Year's night and the sum of $6,000 abstracted therefrom, of which $2,000 was in gold, $600 in Treasury demand notes, $3,500 in legal tender United States Treasury notes, and the rest in currency. The robbers left on the floor of the store a New York draft for $1,500, but abstracted some fine dress goods, probably as a blind. They blew open the safe with powder, and seem to be old hands at the business. Mr. Whitney had this money saved up to meet his indebtedness here and elsewhere. His indebtedness in this city amounts to some $2,600, and it is hoped those who hold claims against him, will not trouble him in his extremity. All the citizens of Taylor's Falls feel great sympathy for him. He has offered $1,200 reward for the recovery of the money, etc.

A PERSISTENT TORY.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that Charles Ingersoll, who was a guest at Fort Lafayette, by the urgent request of the government, at a meeting of leading Democrats of that city on Thursday, Mr. Charles Ingersoll, in the course of some remarks, "stated that if he were a member of the State House of Representatives, where the Democrats have a majority, he would vote against supplies for the government, and he recommends that the Democrats in the House pursue that course."

☞ The Louisville *Journal* of the 13th says there are at present 1,800 patients in the military hospitals of that city, with accommodations for 1,900 others. We have reason to believe, however, that few of the sick and wounded from Gen. Rosecrans' army will be sent to Louisville for treatment, as there are ample accommodations for them all at Murfreesboro. The rebel army had prepared comfortable quarters there for 60,000 men, thinking that they would occupy the place during the winter. These quarters are of course now held by the Federal army.

☞ General Rosecrans has established his headquarters in Murfreesboro, in the very house in which the guerilla chief Morgan was recently married by Bishop Gen. Polk, in presence of Jeff. Davis.

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

LIST OF WOUNDED ADMITTED INTO MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Full as Compiled From Official Sources.

We are furnished by our correspondent with the appended list of the wounded at Vicksburg admitted into our military hospitals. We have therewith the following

RECAPITULATION OF FEDERAL LOSS.

Total number of killed	200
do wounded	900
Missing (supposed prisoners)	400

Since the list appended was made out about 100 of them have been discharged to duty.

Corp. John J. Young, K, 116th Ill.
Sergt. Maj. Ed. A. Gordon, 57th O.
Michael Gleason, K, 31st Mo.
P. Schuyler, H, 83d Ind.
Adam Hepple, G, 83d Ind.
John H. Steel, H, 13th Ill.
Alfred Ketty, F, 4th Iowa.
Sergt. Henry B. Bluckner, A, 4th Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1863.
John H. Darrunce, F, 4th Iowa.
Corp. John Warren, B, 58th O.
Sergt. S. W. Onley, F, 13th Ill.
F. C. Myns, F, 13th Ill.
Riley Johnson, B, 31st Mo.
Jacob Smith, A, 31st Mo.
James A. White, A, 31st Mo.
Charles Harmony, musician, A, 31st Mo.
Henry Shriver, I, 31st Mo.
Anson Weth, A, 31st Mo.
William Still, K, 31st Mo.
Geo. Egnor, H, 58th O.
Frank Cline, B, 58th O.
Robert Greene, I, 6th Mo.
Corp. Bartley Stark, G, 6th Mo.
Michael Frost, A, 31st Mo.
Sergt. Gideon Powers, B, 13th Ill.
Serg't John G. Manahan, B, 13th Ill.
Lieut. Thomas Doke, H, 29th Mo.
Adam Eisenbach, B, 58th Ohio.
Mich'l Kerry, A, 127th Ill.
[illegible]
Abbott Merrill, F, 13th Ill.
Chas. Henson, H, 58th Ohio.
John Henry, B, 13th Ill.
Lieut. Geo. Kitty, F, 58th Ohio.
B. K. Van Buren, I, 13th Ill.
G. Harmon, F, 58th Ohio.
Robert Bensamm, H, 58th Ohio.
Corp. John Hawkins, F, 58th Ohio.
Lieut. Thos. W. Dizmans, C, 31st Mo.
Benj. Brazman, H, 58th Ohio.
Capt. Robt. Williams, 54th Ohio.
Corp. Wm. Stuart, G, 127th Ill.
Rodrick Shubs, G, 6th Mo.
Thos. Taylor, C, 6th Mo.
John Koon, C, 6th Mo.
Corp. C. Helmer, C, 58th Ohio.
John W. Myres, H, 13th regulars.
Patk. Ris, C, 6th Mo.
Thos. Davidson, C, 6th Mo.
J. W. Strickland, B, 6th Mo.
James Poole, H, 13th regulars.
Sylvanus Crane, H, 13th regulars.
Thomas Conley, B, 54th Ohio.
Sergt. Thomas Sykes, H, 83d Ind.
Corp. Charles Warden, F, 58th Mo.
F. Herkenburg, A, 58th Ohio.
J. H. Deane, D, 6th Mo.
Sergt. I. Harrell, D, 55th Ill.
Jerome Groufe, H, 13th regulars.
George Cornwall, F, 116th Ill.
P. Ulmer, A, 54th Ohio.
L. J. Kerr, I, 6th Mo.
W. Clair, I, 13th regulars.
W. J. Wilson, H, 13th regulars.
Charles Jones, D, 8th Mo.
John Shuff, C, 8th Mo.
Francis Gall, G, 6th Mo.
W. Kearden, G, 6th Mo.
Geo. W. White, C, 6th Mo.
Michael Crotz, I, 13th regulars.
Sergt. Mark Anthony, D, 6th Mo.
N. Applebery, H, 13th regulars, died Jan. 13th.
2d Lieut. John Bell, B, 54th Ohio.
Jacob Hoblitzle, I, 6th Mo.
Andrew Shrider, B, 69th Ind.
Cris Hight, H, 13th regulars.
J. Smith, B, 6th Missouri.
B. Allen, I, 6th Mo.
J. Noble, H, 6th Mo.
James McGee, B, 6th Mo.
E. Schinder, [illegible], 6th Mo.
John Malds, D, 6th Mo.
H. Hartman, B, 6th Mo.
C. McCarron, B, 6th Mo.
Corp. M. Connell, 6th Mo.
Corp. J. M. Scullen, H, 6th Mo.
Phillip Artell, I, 6th Mo.
Capt. L. H. Eve, A, 6th Mo.
James Moore, I, 6th Mo.
Lewis Hillman, H, 6th Mo.
George Ray, C, 6th Mo.
John Doran, E, 6th Mo., died December 31.
James Scott, C, 6th Mo.
Adjutant John Robinson, 83d Ind.
1st Lieutenant George Olett, G, 83d Ind.
Henry Klosterman, D, 83d Ind.
Thomas W. Gage, D, 127th Ill.
Adolph Hemlin, A, 6th Mo.
Capt. Wm. F. Cootes, K, 55th Ill.
2d Lieutenant John Boyle, A, 127th Ill.
Sergt. Henry Halsman, D, 83d Ind.
John Hart, E, 83th Ind.
Sergt. F. E. Ferguson, F, 55th Ill.
2d Lieut. S. Johnson, H, 57th Ohio.
Wm. Golden, G, 13th Ill.
Isaiah Babcock, F, 13th Ill.
Corp. Charles Becker, A, 13th Ill, died Jan. 8th.
Wm. Bond, E, 55th Ill.
Emil Rothe, H, 13th Ill.
Sergt. Jas. M. Dobbin, E, 13th Ill.
Geo. W. Johnson, E, 29th Mo.
Charles Gobel, A, 13th Ill.
Col. Runner, A, 54th Ohio.
Corp. W. F. Howell, D, 54th Ohio.
Wm. Harrison, E, 54th Ohio.
Corp. John A. Berry, D, 54th Ohio.
John Rhes, I, 54th Ohio.
Elias Ventry, B, 54th Ohio.
Corp. A. R. West, F, 13th Ill.
1st Lieut. J. P. Knowlton, 127th Ill.
Charles Ingram, H, 6th Wis.
1st Lieut. James Dupuy, A, 54th Ohio.
Calosie Harrison, D, 13th Ill.
[illegible] Paymire, D, 6th Mo.
Michael McNulty, G, 6th Mo.
John Favor, G, 6th Mo.
Charles Barden, B, 6th Mo.
N. Barber, B, 54th Ohio.
W. McAndrews, C, 13th regulars.
D. E. Chillas, B, 83d Ind.
Thomas Simpson, B, 6th Mo., died Dec. 31.
Corp. McGill, D, 13th Ill.
Sergt. J. K. Scofield, B, 83d Ind.
Wm. Stodt, H, 13th regulars.
Sergt. Dan'l B. Landis, G, 116th Ill.
Hugh Riley, F, 6th Mo.
James McDougale, I, 57th Ohio.
Charles Schinkle, C, 58th Ohio.
Edward Emterline, B, 116th Ill.
Hugh Riley, F, 13th regulars, died Jan. 11.
C. R. Harper, G, 116th Ill.
Sergt. Abraham Hearft, B, 1st Ill. artillery.
Franklin Butt, F, 16th Ill.
James Davis, F, 13th regulars.
Sergt. John Harden, A, 13th regulars.
John Sattler, B, 1st Ill. artillery.
R. S. Tennison, K, 31st Mo.
Ferdinand Sersine, F, 31st Mo.
A. W. Rudd, I, 31st Mo.
A. Beavers, I, 58th Ohio.
R. S. Wells, C, 4th Iowa.
J. T. Clemens, I, 31st Mo.
S. E. Ausson, G, 13th Ill.
W. Foster, I, 13th Ill.
H. F. Rose, D, 29th Mo.
M. G. Anderson, H, 29th Mo.
John Darickee, A, 58th Ohio.
Frank Therwell, A, 29th Mo.
Frank L. Merrill, I, 31st Mo.
William Hilton, I, 29th Mo.
Alfred Orr, E, 13th Ill.
J. S. Hill, A, 31st Ill.
A. M. Brinkerhoff, H, 4th Iowa.
James J. Cook, 29th Mo.
Jacob Gileso, F, 31st Mo.
Wm. Ebright, K, 13th Ill.
Wm. Abbott, A, 58th Ohio.
Hermann Richter, A, 31st Mo.
W. A. Middleton, A, 29th Mo.
Samuel Steel, A, 29th Mo.
2d Lieut. John Williams, A, 31st Mo.
John R. Vollson, D, 29th Mo.
John R. Carpenter, D, 29th Mo.
T. N. Day, C, 30th Iowa.
G. W. Brown, I, 31st Mo.
John Vanburg, E, 12th Mo.
Capt. F. L. Fix, B, 58th Ohio.
Henry Heiple, H, 29th Mo., died Jan. 4.
B. F. Gilford, E, 13th Ill.
Richard A. Smith, F, 13th Ill.
W. A. Miller, E, 13th Ill.
Charles Carrolon, I, 30th Mo.
David Cavenaugh, E, 31st Mo.
Benj. Harrison, C, 29th Mo.
Hubbard Potter, K, 13th Ill.
Isaac Bullard, C, 31st Mo.
F. L. Nelson, I, 4th Iowa.
Anton Shafer, E, 29th Mo.
Landen Williams, A, 31st Mo.
J. W. Ellis, H, 4th Iowa.
Marion Breckinridge, B, 31st Mo.
Wm. G. Kelly, D, 29th Mo., died Jan. 8.
James J McDaniel, F, 31st Mo.
Frank L. Holly, K, 13th Ill.
Wm. H. Bartlett, H, 4th Iowa.
Samuel Dicus, B, 31st Mo.
C. L. Derbin, F, 31st Mo.
Mortimer Henson, C, 28th Iowa.
George Weafers, A, 4th Iowa.
S. R. Ark, I, 4th Iowa.
Michael Hines, K, 13th Ill.
Charles Herrenau, E, 29th Mo.
Jacob Everd, C, 29th Mo.
Daniel Roads, E, 4th Iowa.
Samuel Miller, E, 31st Mo.
Captain Robert A. Still, F, 4th Iowa.
1st Lieut. Leander Pitzer, F, 4th Iowa.
Sergt. J. F. Smith, F, 4th Iowa.
Silas Chase, K, 4th Iowa.
Jarvis Vaughan, F, 31st Mo.
Q. M. S. Frederick Klingle, 17th Mo.
Peter Schipp, A, 17th Mo.
John Krinn, H, 58th Ohio.
Samuel Gurney, G, 13th Ill.
Wm. B. Cooper, D, 13th Ill.
George Isurhood, G, 58th Ohio.
Sergt. Julius Sellers, F, 29th Mo.
James H. Southard, H, 29th Mo.
Amos Cummins, K, 4th Iowa.
W. J. Koon, H, 4th Iowa.
George Hughes, D, 31st Mo.
John Schuller, C, 58th Ohio.
Francis Corlin, B, 31st Mo.
Augustus Barkfordt, F, 29th Mo.
Lorenzo D. Barker, G, 4th Iowa.
A. H. Tedford, F, 4th Iowa.
William Andrews, A, 30th Mo.
John Scanling, F, 31st Mo.
Charles Ingologe, G, 31st Mo.
Sergt. D. A. Claybourne, D, 29th Mo.
Wm. H. Pain, D, 29th Mo.
Phillip Wise, A, 29th Mo.
Michael Laskin, D, 4th Iowa.
Samuel Chenoworth, D, 29th Mo.
Phillip Kinnum, I, 4th Iowa.
Wayne Goody, F, 13th Ill.
Sergt. Charles Montgomery, G, 13th Ill.
Joseph Bourdeault, D, 17th Mo.
Jacob Stout, B, 4th Iowa.
Geo. W. Dunn, K, 4th Iowa.
John Driboll, F, 29th Mo.
John Glover, G, 29th Mo.
Samuel Sturges, H, 29th Mo.
Charles Kritler, I, 17th Mo.
Elbert Robertson, 13th Ill.
John Willard, H, 31st Mo.
B. Hales Wood, K, 13th Ill.
H. C. Mifick, C, 58th Ohio.
John Burns, E, 29th Mo.
John Cooper, E, 13th Ill.
Edward Smith, G, 31st Mo.
A. Miller, A, 3d Mo.
Henry Shiffler, F, 4th Iowa.
Wm. R. Campbell, G, 58th Ohio.
Peter Romhose, F, 29th Mo.
Richard Dobson, D, 13th Ill.
Joseph R. Fishell, C, 13th Ill.
Frank W. Fox, E, 13th Ill.
Valentine Moulder, D, 29th Mo.
Oliver Shindle, I, 31st Mo.
John Mullin, E, 13th Ill.
Chas. O. Pratt, G, 13th Ill.
Chas. M. Mack, B, 13th Ill.
B. F. Wyman, F, 13th Ill.
John Abert, I, 29th Mo.
Albert Beardsley, B, 13th Ill.
M. P. Boomer, H, 13th Ill.
John Angle, I, 29th Mo.
A. Robertson, I, 29th Mo.
David Brooks, C, 31st Mo. Died Jan. 9.
Chas. Adams, I, 22d Ky.
A. S. Perry, C, 30th Iowa.
J. A. Davis, C, 4th Iowa.
J. Morrison, E, 26th O.
Jacob Wolf, O, 30th Iowa.
Martin Henry, I, 13th Ill.
Joseph Hahne, C, 4th Iowa.
Joseph Rogers, H, 13th Ill.
Joseph J. Langly, H, 29th Mo.
Pat. Quinam, B, 29th Mo.
Elisha Palmer, I, 31st Mo.
John Selsale, H, 13th Ill.
H. W. Brinager, I, 30th Mo.
W. E. Brown, E, 4th Iowa.
W. W. Hash, E, 4th Iowa.
Anderson Moore, F, 4th Iowa.
B. F. Young, C, 31st Mo.
M. C. Watt, C, 31st Mo., Jan. 6th, 1863.
Henry A. Kennedy, G, 13th Ill.
Francis Willard, E, 13th Ill.
Sergt. John W. Peterson, G, 22d Ky., leg amputated.
Cornelius Smith, G, 42d Ohio, right shoulder.
Jasper Stewart, E, 22d Ky., leg.
Elias Tresch, E, 22d Ky., [illegible].
Thomas Riley, E, 22d Ky., left hand.
John McNutt, C, 22d Ky., right hip.
Sergt. Jacob Ellinger, [illegible], 22d Ky., wrist and breast.
Geo. W. Tweedy, I, 22d Ky., ankle.
Thomas Kelly, A, 22d Ky., ankle.
David Downs, H, 22d Ky., right arm.
J. S. Halbert, G, 42d Ind., wrist.
Judson Wells, A, 120th Ohio, left thigh.
John Morrison, E, 16th Ohio, ankle.
Isaac High, E, 54th Ind., head.
Sergt. S. C. Hapleton, E, 49th Ind., right shoulder.
Corp. Isaac Thurston, I, 54th Ind., leg.
Charles Berry, K, 16th Ohio, foot.
Sergt. George W. Foughty, I, 57th Ohio, foot.
R. A. Lewis, G, 83d Ind., wrist.
Darius Leyden, K, 54th Ind., arm.
Sergt. Peter Catts, G, 69th Ind., right knee.
Orris Apple, I, 42d Ohio, leg.
Ackley Knowlton, I, 42d Ohio, hip.
P. W. Bowman, K, 49th Ind., arm.
John Fritty, K, 16th Ohio, hip.
Jackson Irish, E, 16th Ohio, right arm.
James Cummins, B, 49th Ind., both sides.
Nathan Vansickle, I, 42d Ohio, left leg.
Jacob Fredline, C, 42d Ohio, left leg.
Jas. Cole, E, 22d Ky., right thigh.
J. B. Smith, G, 49th Ind., thigh, died Jan. 9.
Marcellus Bennett, I, 114th Ohio, head.
Alfred Listier, G, 54th Ind., head and leg.
Monroe Barnes, 6th Mich. battery, back.
Wm. D. Myers, H, 16th Ohio, elbow and leg.
W. Hart, G, 54th Ind., hip and leg.
J. W. Hickman, G, 54th Ind., thigh and side.
Jas. McWilliams, B, 49th Ind., ankle.
T. F. Mooriand, E, 49th Ind., shoulder.
Lewis Harna, H, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Benj. Bowman, K, 16th Ohio, shoulder and wrist.
Jacob Brosse, G, 16th Ohio, neck.
J. C. McCracken, G, 49th Ind., shoulder.
N. Roach, A, 49th Ind., side, died Jan. 9.
Samuel Pentler, G, 54th Ind., thigh.
T. T. Heaggans, D, 114th Ohio, finger.
Sergt. H. S. Tipton, E, 16th Ohio, ankle.
John Kelly, K, 114th Ohio, hand.
Corp. W. Denny, C, 49th Ind., back and head.
Corp. John Lucas, K, 54th Ind., stunned.
C. J. Dimock, E, 42d Ohio, left arm.
Sergt. H. McClarran, H, 16th Ohio, knee.
J. W. Bradley, H, 3d Ill. cavalry, elbow.
M. T. Clover, A, 42d Ohio, head.
W. H. Parmenter, G, 42d Ohio, knee and hip.
Benj. Phinney, K, 42d Ohio, head.
Wm. Santill, H, 42d Ohio, side and back.
Christian Dell, H, 42d Ohio, right side.
Wm. Arnold, D, 120th Ohio, thigh.
H. S. Heydon, A, 42d Ohio, left side.
John Dubois, B, 54th Ind., leg.
George Glick, A, 16th Ohio, nose.
Isaac Workinghouse, H, 42d Ohio, left side.
E. F. Mongar, 6th Michigan battery, leg and foot.
Sergt. Hamilton Martin, H, 49th Ind., shoulder.
J. N. Monroe, G, 42d Ohio, leg and foot.
Daniel Hooney, C, 120th Ohio, right shoulder.
R. R. Jones, B, 3d Ky., left hand.
Edward Burrell, B, 42d Ohio, face.
Benson Smith, B, 49th Ind., leg.
A. Young, A, 28th La., shoulder.
George Harden, F, 69th Ind., thigh.
William Hamilton, B, 114th Ohio, foot.
Wm. Zimmerman, C, 114th Ohio, right hand.
Wm. H. Hann, G, 54th Ind., foot.
Robt. Wilson, K, 49th Ind., leg amputated.
Corp. B. B. Decker, G, 49th Ind., abdomen, died Jan. 8th.
Edwd. Hays, E, 49th Ind., side.
Nathan Anderson, E, 49th Ind., face.
Saml. Pettiz, I, 49th Ind., thigh.
M. A. Spear, G, 49th Ind., groin.
Corp. John Clement, K, 49th Ind., left leg, died Jan. 9th.
Wm. Swan, E, 42d Ohio, hand.
J. P. Elliott, K, 49th Ind., thigh.
Francis Doran, K, 54th Ind., stunned.
Wm. Ellenwood, A, 42d Ohio, hand.
J. Drollinger, K, 54th Ind., finger.
Wesley J. Johnson, G, 54th Ind., hand.
John Baily, K, 54th Ind., ankle.
Isaac Conlac, G, 54th Ind., arm.
John McElroy, A, 16th Ohio, stunned.
A. J. Dilly, G, 54th Ind., leg.
Saml. March, I, 42d Ohio, hip.
R. M. Coffinburger, I, 42d Ohio, hip.
Corp. J. M. Summerton, K, 16th Ohio, ankle.
O. W. Beals, H, 49th Ind., neck.
Saml. Hickerson, H, 57th Ohio, neck.
Serg't S. R. Skinner, G, 54th Ind., breast.
Henry Hotchkiss, K, 16th Ohio, thigh.
2d Lieut. W. P. Ruber, G, 54th Ind., side.
Jacob Ditzenberger, K, 54th Ind., leg.
P. H. Bowman, K, 49th Ind., knee.
Michael Lougherin, 6th Michigan battery, hand.
Wm. E. Page, 6th Michigan battery, leg.
James Taylor, K, 54th Ind., ankle.
2d Lieutenant Samuel Wilson, F, 114th Ohio, left foot amputated.
John McHenry, K, 49th Ind., elbow.
Miles Hendricks, H, 69th Ind., shoulder.
Coma Hecht, K, 22d Ky., arm.
Geo. Chidler, K, 22d Ky., hand.
F. C. Clemens, F, 22d Ky., hand.
R. P. Pickens, F, 22d Ky., thigh and shoulder.
A. Ferguson, C, 22d Ky., groin.
Edwin Ceskr, B, 42d Ohio, hip.
A. Valentine, C, 22d Ky., shoulder.
J. L. Burton, B, 42d Ohio, arm.
T. L. Sargent, H, 54th Ind., side.
John Hastler, I, 16th Ohio, back and leg.
Sergeant Wm. C. Frost, D, 42d Ohio, foot.
Daniel Shannon, B, 16th Ohio, arm.
Levi Huff, K, 69th Ind., hand.
J. Dongherty, G, 42d Ohio, hand.
Johnathan Cornell, B, 16th Ohio, foot.
John Worth, C, 58th Ohio, head.
Sergeant Samuel Wilder, B, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Paul Zink, C, 58th Ohio, side.
C. W. Galloway, G, 16th Ohio, thigh.
William Cooper, 22 Ky., head.
John P. Logan, F, 54th Ind., face.
G. W. Jerrill, I, 54th Ind., finger.
Nathan Milner, H, 16th Ohio, hand.
James Marshall, F, 16th Ohio, hand.
William W. Thomas, H, 54th Ind., neck.
Corporal Robert A. Waddy, H, 54th Ind., arm and leg.
L. H. Parker, E, 22d Ky., elbow.
Sargeant Wm. Rannion, E, 22d Ky., thigh and shoulder.
Peter Grossman, C, 58th Ohio, leg.
George Asbell, H, 58th Ohio, leg and thigh.
George N. Walker, F, 54th Ind., knee.
B. F. Stinnett, I, 13th Ill., shoulder.
H. A. Biggs, B, 22d Ky., arm and hip.
John Holston, D, 54th Ind., arm.
Jackson Jacobs, D, 22d Ky., arm.
D. Hall, A, 42d Ohio, leg.
Aaron Buckley, C, 120th Ohio.
Corporal Mathew Lander, E, 22d Ky., finger.
John Tarrell, F, 54th Ind., back.
Sergeant M. A. Pickens, 22d Ky., arm.
Tilghman Trotter, 54th Ind., knee.
John Rotis, C, 42d Ind., arm.
William Davis, H, 22d Ky., hand.
M. T. Carroll, E, 22d Ky., arm.
J. T. Hill, A, 54th Ind., hand.
George Lyons, I, 22d Ky., hand.
Turner Lynch, H, 22d Ky., neck.
James Gilbert, I, 22d Ky., ankle and thigh.
John Gibson, C, 54th Ind., stunned.
J. W. Ray, D, 54th Ind., shoulder and face.
Daniel Fall, G, 54th Ind., back.
Allen Roberts, F, 16th Ind., arm.
Sergt. John Duke, A, 3d Ky., finger.
Frank Wishon, A, 114th Ohio, hand.
D. W. Evans, B, 42d Ohio, ankle.
Joseph Brown, A, 42d Ohio, hand.
Solomon Boyer, H, 58th Ohio, arm.
Wm. W. Mallory, K, 16th Ohio, leg.
George Trask, A, 29th Mo., thigh.
Andrew Duncan, B, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Sergt. John Patterson, K, 1-th Ohio, arm.
Zachariah Moriman, C, 54th Ind., leg and hand.
Lewis Casky, E, 16th Ohio, hand.
Ezra Lamon, H, 16th Ohio, ankle.
Sergt. A. Broughen, F, 16th O., head and shoulder.
Corp. Patrick Carrol, C, 22d Ky., foot amputated.
W. F. Price, A, 69th Ind., shoulder.
Henry Stringer, B, 54th Ind., head.
John Sayles, G, 42d Ohio, stunned.
Wm. H. Gentry, E, 54th Ind., breast.
Joe. J. Shomaker, H, 54th Ind., hip.
Corp. James E. Brooks, B, 54th Ind., breast.
J. S. Conley, G, 22d Ky., thigh.
S. L. Lance, I, 29th Mo., foot.
M. Kurty, E, 58th Ohio, leg.
Jonathan Cooper, F, 22d Ky., foot.
Sergt. Cyrus Palmer, G, 22d Ky., abdomen.
Corp. W. P. Cook, E, 22d Ky., thigh.
J. A. Owens, C, 54th Ky., arm.
J. L. Hammond, B, 114th Ohio, foot.
E. B. Polly, B, 54th Ind., arm amputated.
John Toss, H, 120th Ohio, side.
M. C. Hunter, D, 54th Ind., stunned.
Corp. H. C. Boone, G, 16th Ohio, both arms.
J. A. Richardson, G, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Henry Vallance, C, 22d Ky., thigh.
Martin Smith, C, 22d Ky., foot.
M. Lowhorn, H, 22d Ky., thigh.
Zimmerman Watts, E, 16th Ohio, knee.
Jacob Eich, G, 16th Ohio, foot.
B. F. Charnes, G, 49th Ind., hip.
James Fouch, B, 54th Ind., abdomen.
Samuel Miller, C, 54th Ind., leg.
J. B. Whirfield, G, 16th Ohio, back.
Smith Jeffries, C, 54th Ind., arm.
Wm. Rnedeley, C, 54th Ind., leg.
Wm. J. Johnson, E, 22d Ky., leg.
J. W. Wright, A, 16th Ohio, face, foot and leg.
P. Hurst, C, 16th Ohio, right elbow.
George Morse, H, 58th Ohio, arm and side.
Sergt. G. W. Hollinger, F, 16th Ohio, arm.
Geo. B. Scales, B, 54th Ind., mouth and neck.
Chas. Parker, H, 16th Ohio, right hand.
Corp. Jas. M. Quigg, G, 16th Ohio, right hand.
J. J. Coppock, D, 54th Ind., left lung.
T. W. Shannon, B, 16th Ohio, abdomen.
1st Lieut. G. W. Christopher, A, 49th Ind., head.
Allen Rifler, D, 54th Ind., thigh.
Alvin Bartholomew, G, 13th Ill., thigh.
Charles Miller, 54th Ind., thigh.
Frank Holmuger, G, 31st Mo., side.
Henry Graybell, H, 49th Ind., instep.
Adolphus Juscho, F, 16th Ohio, ankle.
Richard Elson, F, 16th Ohio, hand.
George Emery, C, 16th Ohio, arm.
Letcher Reed, F, 31st Mo., side.
J. S. Derby, F, 13th Ill., hand.
Daniel Dull, I, 16th Ohio, arm.
W. N. Perry, D, 22d Ky., arm.
R. B. Lowery, G, 16th Ohio, sides.
James Gallaher, I 22d Ky., face.
Corp. Wallace Snider, F, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Ephraim Sillers, 16th Ohio, head—died Jan. 10.
Calvin Adams, I, 114th Ohio, both legs—died January 10.
Sergt. Julius Selle, 29th Mo. face.
M. N. McClelland, E, 22d Ky., face.
Corp. Dobert Duden, D, 16th Ohio, left hand.
Charles Grottenlar, F, 16th Ohio, arm.
Kenry Duddleson, F, 114th Ohio, right hand.
Isaiah Rolston, H, 54th Ind., arm.
Thomas E. Laurence, 6th Mich. battery, arm.
1st Lieut. Wm. M. Ross, G, 16th Ohio, face.
2d Lieut. E. O. G. Reed, A, 16th Ohio, arm.
2d Lieut. W. W. Bacon, F, 22d Ky., ankle.
Sergt. R. J. Frayne, F, 22d Ky., shoulder.
Corp. John G. King, 6th Mich. battery, ankle.
W. McDonald, 6th Mich battery, side.
W. D. Fledge, B, 42d Ohio, forehead.
Alfred Davis, F, 22d Ky., left arm.
1st Lieut. N. K. Gray, I, 22d Ky., leg.
Capt. T. A. Estep, I, 22d Ky., stunned.
Amos Cooper G, 114th Ohio, right hand.
Michael Deister, D, 58th 58th Ohio, right arm.
Jas. C. Hogan, B, 16th Ohio, shoulder.
Morris Hinchman, I, 54th Ind., right leg.
Andrew Irvin, B, 54th Ind., breast—died Jan. 8.
John Logan, H, 16th Ohio, finger.
Lawrence Dean, G, 22d Ky., left leg.
T. G. Geary, E, 54th Ind., right arm.
Sergt. D. A. Claybourn, D, 29th Mo., right arm.
Eliphalet Lenox, F, 16th Ohio, abdomen and arm.
J. D. Liston, F, 114th Ohio, right hand.
W. W. Wilkerson, H, 54th Ind., left shoulder.
C. W. Hillerman, Sergt., E, 22d Ky., right arm.
Phil. Spangler, C, 58th Ohio, side.
Joel A. Bell, H, 54th Ind., leg.
J. H. Achmire, B, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Chas. Shaw, F, 22d Ky., hip.
John Goder, I, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Jas. J. V. McDonald, F, 31st Mo., arm.
Chas. Guilford, B, 54th Ind., thigh.
G. W. Strain, F, 31st Mo., wrist.
L. D. Maggart, C, 54th Ind., head.
Saml. Budd, Corp., C, 120th Ohio, knee and foot.
Edwd Tawney, C, 110th Ohio, thigh.
John Lawlsmore, D, 54th Ind., thigh and head.
Saml. Saunders, E, 54th Ind., head.
Burrel Akers, H, 22d Ky., thigh and shoulder.
Wm. Jackson, F, 16th Ohio, head.
T. F. C. Polk, F, 22d Ky., hip.
Ellis Walton, C, 54th Indiana, foot.
Corp. Obediah Scott, G, 22d Ky., leg and arm.
Benj. Lilly, D, 54th Ind., head.
Wm. W. Forane, I, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Henry Swear, F, 29th Mo., shoulder.
Amos Huff, K, 16th Ohio, leg.
Corp. John Hubart, C, 54th Ind., foot.
T. F. Williams, E, 42d Ohio, foot.
Jas. A. Cox, G, 3d Ky., hand.
Samuel Zearly, G, 114th Ohio, hand.
David Garver, H, 42d Ohio, left foot.
Wm. Grubbs, I, 114th Ohio, finger.
Geo. W. Lee, 16th Ohio, leg.
B. Kinney, G, 16th Ohio.
Robert Petit, E, 22d Ky., left shoulder.
O. P. Lawson, C, 54th Ind., arm.
W. W. D. Long, G, 22d Ky., hand and side.
August Wagoner, G, 58th Ohio, thigh.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Message of Gov. Olden.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Gov. Olden's message was read this morning. It says the Government owes the State $400,000. He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution, and thinks the patriotism and loyalty of the people ought not to flag in consequence of errors or differences in regard to the policy of the government. Both Houses agreed to go into joint session this afternoon, for the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. R. Thompson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Important Field Day in the House.

THE PEACE PARTY UNMASKED.

The Missouri Emancipation Measure.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

By far the most significant and important debate of the session occurred to-day in the House, striking the key note of Democratic opposition to the war, and foreshadowing the doctrines and policy of the new Democratic party which its leaders hope to organize from the three elements of Thurlow Weed—Conservatives, Border State men and the present Democratic organization.

Mr. Vallandigham succeeded in getting up his resolutions, which were introduced some time ago, to-day, and made an elaborate and able speech, which he has been for some time preparing, and by far the best he ever made, taking the boldest and most ultra peace Democratic grounds, and clearly indicating the policy hereafter to be adopted by the opposition. His speech was fully written out, printed and committed to memory, and forcibly delivered.

Mr. Bingham of the same State, followed for the Republicans, in a wholly extempore speech of great power, denouncing Vallandigham's statesmanship, exposing and denouncing the tendency of his teachings, and rising at the close to a pitch of eloquence that brought back the earlier and better days of Congress.

Wright of Pa., a Douglas Democrat, hitherto supposed to be in the main in harmony with the Vallandigham school, then got the floor, and in a most stirring and eloquent speech, that again and again called down salvos of applause from the galleries and and from the floor, denounced Vallandigham's position and the whole tendency of his teachings, and especially protested against the possibility of a separation which would carry the Northwest with the South, to which Vallandigham had significantly pointed, and closed with a touching allusion to losses in his own family from the war, which, like Cato of old, he did not regret, and would have blushed not to have had occur.

All the speeches commanded profound and very unusual attention. Vallandigham was listened to in silence, the members clustering around his desk to hear him more distinctly, and even granting him by unanimous consent fifteen extra minutes in order to let him finish.

Bingham and Wright commanded equal attention while their voices were repeatedly drowned in applause, which the Speaker could not suppress, even by the threat of ordering the galleries cleared.

Vallandigham's effort is regarded as a true exponent of his party principles and as faithfully interpreting the views of nearly all his fellow Democratic Representatives. It is thought that fully half a dozen Democrats in the House will take the same manly and loyal position with Wright.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

The facts in regard to the rumored changes in the War Department seem to be these: Stanton, soon after his appointment, asked for two additional assistants, to serve for one year, within which time he expected to put down the rebellion. The names of Watson and Tucker were accordingly sent in and they were appointed. Their term of office expires about the 20th. It is understood that Watson is not a candidate for re-appointment. There is strong reason for believing that Charles A. Dana, late of the *Tribune*, will be nominated to the position.

Accompanying Gen. Hunter, who goes out to South Carolina at once, is Colonel Montgomery, of Kansas renown, having a commission from the War Department for raising a brigade of soldiers in that State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A special Washington dispatch states that letters from Illinois state that the rebels are liberal in their offers to the West of navigation, free trade and freedom from taxation if she will join the South. The West as yet replies to this by sending 30,000 of her choicest sons to open the navigation of the Mississippi by force of arms. Members of Congress from west of the Wabash declared yesterday and to-day that a Ship Canal between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi is a political as well as a military necessity. They insist on it that there is a deep-laid, wide-spread scheme to detach the Northwest from the Union, and that it may succeed unless provision is made for getting the grain of the Valley to the seabord at rates of transportation that shall not eat up its value.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported back the Missouri Emancipation Aid bill, recommending amendments to make the remuneration twenty millions instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear but five per cent. interest, the maximum allowance for each slave $300, and the limit for the entire extinction of slavery, July 4th, 1876, with a proviso that an act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of slavery forever thereafter from said State.

The report of the commission appointed in pursuance of the act of emancipation in the District of Columbia made their report to-day. The whole number of slaves for whom compensation has been withheld is 111; the whole number for whom compensation has been awarded is 2,989—making a total of 3,100.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New York *Evening Post* has the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe. These dispatches give many important facts and details in regard to the conditions of the rebels; They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the free States and paralyzing the efforts of the government, they must give up their bad cause for lost.

These dispatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. But our sailors were too quick.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Rosecrans Gradually Advancing.

DARING OF THE REBEL GUERILLAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, January 14, 1863.

The army is gradually extending its lines in the direction of the enemy, though no movement of importance will likely be made for some days.

The rebels are scouting around in every direction. Squads of their army yesterday came within three miles of our lines.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler, with 3,500 cavalry and three guns is known to have passed up to our left, within forty-eight hours. His declared object is to capture and destroy our wagon trains.

The wounded in the hospitals are doing well.

It has been raining all day without intermission. The River is rising rapidly.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14th, 1863.

A dispatch just received from the officer in charge of the Sanitary Commission steamer Imperial, at Clarksburg, says she got twelve miles above Clarksburg, and heard of the burning of the boats above the Shoals, which determined her officers to return to Cincinnati.

This shows Forrest has been burning some of our transports, which report was thought to be incorrect.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Intelligence received to-day announces the Cumberland River again open, and the Sanitary steamer Imperial has gone up to Nashville, probably in charge of a gunboat.

The recent raid of Forrest across the Cumberland River prevented eighteen steamers, loaded with commissary stores, from ascending the stream. Twelve went up Green river, the remainder proceeded up the Cumberland yesterday, under convoy.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—Cheatham's and McCown's rebel divisions are at Shelbyville, Tenn., expecting to be reinforced by Longstreet's corps, 30,000 men, from Virginia.

Forrest, Wheeler and Stearns, with 4,000 men and two full batteries, are marching toward Charlotte, forty miles west, their object being to destroy our transports with provisions for Rosecrans' army.

Morgan, with 3,000 men, is again in Kentucky, and further damage to the railroads is apprehended.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1863.

Some excitement was created in the Legislature to-day by the introduction of resolutions protesting against the proposed ship canal, and instructing Senators and Representatives from Ohio, in Congress, to oppose it. Some discussion ensuing, the resolutions were tabled.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 14, 1863.

Marshall's resolutions on the political state of Kentucky were referred, without debate, to the Committee on Federal Relations. The report of the Committee is looked for with much interest.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Matters at Richmond—The War in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th says: We believe the theater of war on a large scale is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on our soil.

Gen. Kirby Smith and staff arrived in Richmond on Saturday morning from the West.

To-day at noon both houses of Congress convened. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the longest he has yet prepared, covering thirty pages of foolscap paper.

On Saturday, about 150 Yankee deserters took the oath to the Confederate Government and were discharged from prison upon their parole of honor. Among them are many artisans and workmen of various crafts who will be useful in the Government employ.

Four thousand Yankee prisoners are on their way to Richmond from Chattanooga, taken at Murfreesboro, and will reach here to-day and to-morrow. This is the only Yankee army that will ever reach Richmond.

The *Dispatch* of the 12th says the North Carolina papers indicate a manifest uneasiness not for Wilmington and the country east of Raleigh, but for the safety of the capital itself.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 14.—The steamship China, from Liverpool, Jan. 3d, and Queenstown, 4th, has passed here.

The number of cotton workmen unemployed in France is said to be 300,000, with no prospect of being relieved from absolute destitution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The China arrived up at noon. It is again reported that the Confederates have appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan.

The London *Times* looks on the rumors of Seward's resignation as an evidence of despondency, and thinks the Federals begin to see the hopelessness of the struggle.

The *Times* editorially hopes the projected negro emigration from America to the British West Indies may be ultimately carried out.

Mr. Cardwell, in a speech at Oxford, ardently hoped for peace. He looked upon the American contributions to the distressed operatives as an evidence of good will and affection.

Napoleon's diplomatic reception on New Year's was unimportant.

The King of Italy held a similar reception. He regretted that the nation's wishes had not yet been accomplished.

The Pope received the officers of the French army, and expressed thanks for their protection. He believes Piedmont would yet repent.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

A Coast Submarine Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Committee on Naval Affairs, have according to the resolution passed unanimously on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans by submarine telegraph cables.

Cyrus W. Field, esq., of New York, now here, has presented to the government an offer from the celebrated firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all the points between Washington and New Orleans. They are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the government of the lines in good working order. In other words they take the entire risk of manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down and working the lines, &c. There seems no doubt that Congress will without unnecessary delay, close a contract for the work.

CALIFORNIA TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Cavalry Arrived and More to Come.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The public reception and welcome to the California cavalry took place to-day, and notwithstanding the bad weather, it was a very interesting and cordial affair.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Gov. Andrew in his address at the reception of the California cavalry to-day, said that this morning he received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California was accepted, and notice had been telegraphed to San Francisco. The battalion will be counted as part of the contingent of Massachusetts.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has advanced 25c. English Meats are partially neglected. Lard is active and firm at the extreme quotations of yesterday. Sales: 1,850 brls city packed Mess Pork $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.25, sold last night; 250 brls country packed Mess Pork at $12.25; 200 brls city Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 500 brls Michigan City Prime Mess Pork at $10.75, delivered there; 400 brls country packed Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 75 tcs pickled Hams at 8¼c; 350 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 7c; 100 bxs Short Rib Middles at 6¼c; 200 bxs Cumberland Middles at 6¼c; 9,000 pcs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5¾c; 80,000 lbs country Bulk Shoulders, loose, at $3.60; 500 pcs do do packed; 1,500 brls and 2,500 tcs prime city steam rendered Leaf Lard at 9c; 200 tcs prime city kettle at 9c; 450 tcs Farmington (Iowa) prime steam Lard at 9c; 100 brls and 100 tcs country Leaf Lard at 9½c; 100 tcs prime city steam Lard at 8¾c, delivered there; 60 tcs country kettle at 8¾c; 75 tcs country steam rendered do at 8¾c; 56 tcs at 8¾c; 41 tcs country at 8¾c; 200 tcs No. 1 Lard at 8½c; 70 and 17 tcs do at 8½c; 70 pkgs Yellow Grease at 7¼c.

BUTTER—Steady and firm at 14@18c for good shipping grades. Prime is held at 18c.

TALLOW—Firm. Sales: 125 brls and 1,300 lbs prime city at 9½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 4,938. Under an improved demand by packers and shippers, the market for heavy averages was active and buoyant—closing firm at an advance of 10c. Light weights were unchanged. Sales were:

500 Hogs	averaging	260 lbs at	$4.55
80		258	4.50
34		310	4.50
60		270	4.50
100	all over	200	4.50
19	averaging	209	4.45
150		255	4.45
15		261	4.40
90	all over	200	4.40
90		200	4.30
179	averaging	185	4.20
20		180	3.90

7 Hogs, at	$3.75	and 4.00,	dividing on 150 lbs
100	3.75	and 4.00	200 lbs
147	3.80	and 4.30	200 lbs
100	3.80	and 4.25	200 lbs
90	3.85	and 4.25	200 lbs
16	4.00	and 4.50	200 lbs
46	4.00	and 4.35	200 lbs
97	4.00	and 4.35	200 lbs
300	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
45	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
137	4.00	and 4.40	200 lbs
119	4.00	and 4.35	200 lbs
84	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
157	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
46	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
106	4.00	and 4.40	200 lbs
23	4.25	and 4.50	200 lbs
40	4.00	and 4.50	200 lbs
300	4.10	and 4.55	200 lbs
50	3.65	3.90 and 4.25,	150 & 200 lbs
33	3.75	4.00 and 4.25,	150 & 200 lbs
73	3.75	4.00 and 4.25,	150 & 200 lbs

FLOUR—Received, 2,062 brls. Market active and firm—choice brands closing at an advance of 5c. Sales:—300 brls choice white winter extra at $6.25; 1,000 brls good white winter (St. Louis manufacture) at $6.12½; 40 brls "Goodenough's Premium" at $6.25; 200 brls good winter extra at $6.00; 200 brls "Nilwood" at $5.90; 200 brls Red Winter extra at $5.75; 100 brls "Shopiere" choice spring extra at $5.50; 500 brls "Cedar Falls," 100 brls "Avoca," 100 brls "Smith's," and 300 brls choice extra—all at $5.35; 400 brls "Lill's Excelsior" at $5.00; 400 brls spring superfine at $4.00.

WHEAT—Received, 7,206 bu. Market buoyant and 2@3c higher on Winter and 1@2c on Spring grades. Sales were:—WINTER—6,000 bu No 1 Red (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.18; 1,000 bu do (in S., B. & Co's) at $1.17; 1,000 bu Rejected Red (in S. B. & Co's) at $1.07; 2,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.06; 1,000 bu do at $1.06½. SPRING—1,000 bu No 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.13; 2,400 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.12½; 1,500 bu do (in same house) at $1.12; 1,000 bu do (in C. Wheeler's) at $1.12; 3,000 bu do (in Munger & A.'s) at $1.10; 5,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.09½; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.00½; 1,500 bu do (in Newberry's) at 99½c; 3,000 bu do (in Newberry's), 2,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's), and 6,000 bu do (in Munger & A.'s)—all at 99c; 4,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 98½c; 5,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's), 1,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s), and 3,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s)—all at 98c; 3,000 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's) at 97c; 1,600 bu do (in same house) at 96½c; 4,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 85c.

CORN—Received, 18,922 bu. Market advanced 1c per bushel. Sales were: 38,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48c; 12,000 bu do at 47½c; 30,000 bu do at 47½c; 2,000 bu do (in Munger & A's.) at 46½c; 18,000 bu Rejected Corn (in A. D. & Co's.) at 43c; 1,300 bu do at 41½c; 2,800 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's) at 47c.

OATS—Received, 3,108 bu. Market firm. Sales: 3,000 bu No 1 in store at 47c; 800 bu do at 46½c.

RYE—Received, 1,746 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 66½c; 3,000 bu do at 65c; 100 bags do at 67c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 92 bu. Market firm. Sales: 1,000 bu Medium at 90c on track; 134 bags choice Barley at $1.30 on track.

HIGHWINES—Market buoyant and ½@1c better. Sales: 1,000 brls at 37½c; 300 brls do at 37c; 200 brls City at 37½c.

SALT—Domestic Fine very firm at $2.25. Ground Alum held at $1.80 per sack.

COOPERAGE—Active. Sales were: 1,000 pork barrels at $1.37½ delivered; 210 do at $1.40 on track; 250 do at $1.40 delivered; 120 lard tierces at $1.80 on track; 5,000 prime Hickory Poles at $22.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales 175 bags prime at $1.85.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady. Sales were: 84 sacks Unpared Peaches at 8c; 25 brls Dried Apples at 6½c.

BROOM CORN—Market firm. Sales 8 tons good at $140.

HIDES—Firm. We quote:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]
Calf	[illegible]
Green Salted Hides	[illegible]
Green Country	7 @ 7½

SUGARS—Firm. We quote:

New Orleans prime to choice	[illegible]
Cuba—Fair to choice	[illegible]
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White coffee, A	[illegible]
Yellow coffee, B	[illegible]
Yellow coffee, C	[illegible]

EGGS—Dull at 14c ℔ doz.

EASTMAN II

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, 10 CENTS.
Office: No. 51 Clark-st., corner of Washington.
TERMS, ETC.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

Chicago Tribune

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"Our Country: Its Trials, Its Perils, and Its Duties."

THE WAR.

Gen. Washburne's Speech at Galena.

Speech of Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

Speech of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.

Speech of Hon. Thomas J. Turner.

Speech of Hon. John Wentworth.

Speech of Hon. Norman B. Judd.

Speech of Hon. Wm. Bross.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Hoyne.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Medill.

Speech of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden.

Speech of Hon. Grant Goodrich.

Speech of Hon. Jas. H. Woodworth.

Speech of Hon. Jas. Sidney Norton.

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